HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
Insist upon having it.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,008—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1903. PRICE 4 ANNAS

PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
The Best and Most Complete Guide in India.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1903.
M. L. MOLDAVIA	10000	E. H. Gordon	31st Oct.
* ORIENTAL	6234	E. Spicer	7th Nov.
M. L. EGYPT	7912	J. R. Lendon	14th "
* PENINSULAR	6293	A. G. Cubitt	21st "
M. L. ARABIA	7963	T. Leigh	28th "
* ORIENTAL	6234	E. Spicer	5th Dec.
M. L. PERSIA	7651	W. A. Wheler	12th "
* PENINSULAR	6294	A. G. Cubitt	19th "
M. L. MONGOLIA	10000	C. F. Preston	26th "

The Steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth, and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth, or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12-30 P.M. and 1 P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return-Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 26th October, 1903.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,

BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Fiaschi	5th Nov. 1903
DOMANIEN	4,323	G. Guiounet	3rd Dec. 1903.
NERA	5,576	Chevallier	31st Dec. 1903.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,

AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S.S. "CALEDONIEN," 4,248 tons, Captain Marcantetti, to sail on or about the 12th Nov. 1903.

For further Particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Agent.

New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co,

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE,

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Nov. 1903.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Dec. 1903.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Jan. 1904.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Feb, 1904.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
†FRANZ FERDINAND	C. Matcovich	6,046	29th Nov. 1903
*† NIPPON	G. Klansberger	6,317	22nd Dec. 1903
*† CHINA	P. Ivellich	5,040	22nd Jan, 1904

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 483. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI, VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	T. Rasevich	4,409	15th Dec. 1903.

For further particulars regarding Passages Apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent,
Sassoon House, 53, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY, the 30th Oct., at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVI AND KARACHI.

S.S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on MONDAY, 2nd November, at 10 a.m.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "KERBELA," 2,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 3rd Nov., at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebander Cutch Mandvi, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, and Bushire, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, AND BUSREH.

S.S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 29th October, at 10 a.m.

FOR PORBANDER, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY AND DURBAN.

S.S. "NEVASA," 3,000 tons, on or about MONDAY, the 2nd Nov. (with transhipment at Durban to Company's Steamers for East London, Port Elizabeth and Cape Town.)

FOR MORMUGOA, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S.S. "NUDDEA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 17th Nov., (with transhipment at Delagoa Bay to Company's Steamers for Inhambane, Chindi, Quilimane and Mozambique.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA

S.S. "BANCOORA," 3,000 tons, on or about 31st October.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 28th October, 1903.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,

BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,

CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

ANCHOR LINE.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, LIMITED.

SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES.

ON January 1st, 1903, the Anchor Line made an all-round reduction on their Indian Service Fares, and their rates of Passage Money are now as follows :—

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)....Rs. 550
Bombay to Marseilles..... " 525

Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged £5 extra for Railway Tickets at current rates of exchange on the fare to Marseilles. To New York, Rs. 700; Suez or Port Said, Rs. 350; London via Marseilles, Rs. 600.

Return Ticket to Liverpool (all the way by Sea). Rs. 850.

Bombay to London, via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 900.

Return Tickets are available for two years.

Besides the above reduction Concessions are also granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

The Anchor Line have lately added several large new passenger steamers to their fleet, each carrying fifty to sixty First Class Passengers in large airy Cabins all situated on the Upper Deck. For comfort these steamers cannot be surpassed.

The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours. Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and an experienced Stewardess and is fitted out with every comfort. All Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

The following sailings have been arranged :—

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	Sailing about.
ASIA	J. W. Shanklin	3,611	26th Oct. 1903.
CIRCASSIA	A. Haig	7,180	8th Nov. 1903.
OLYMPIA	C. F. Osborne R.N.R.	5,124	28th Nov. 1903.
SCINDIA	S. Abrey	4,803	11th Dec. 1903
BRITANNIA	T. Blaikie	3,069	31st Dec. 1903

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by steamers between Karachi and Bombay. Passengers wishing to embark at Karachi can obtain through tickets via Bombay to Europe Passengers must obtain the tickets for such passages before embarking from Messrs. D. GRAHAM & Co. Karachi, or from us.

For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess, or any other information regarding Passages, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

1904.

THOS. COOK AND SON'S "ORIENTAL TRAVELLERS' GAZETTE" for October contains invaluable information for HOMEWARD-BOUND PASSENGERS.

A copy will be sent free on application to

THOS. COOK & SON,

13, Esplanade Road,

BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged to all ports.
BANKING business transacted.
BAGGAGE shipped and forwarded.

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!!

DR. SPOONER HART'S

1. PREPARED MEAL FOR DOGS. 2. BISCUITS FOR DOGS. 3. PREPARED FOOD FOR POULTRY.
4. 'NUTRIENT' (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary food) for HORSES and CATTLE.

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal for Dogs, a stable diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes and is *par excellence* the food for puppies

Rs. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

2. Biscuits for Dogs—An appetising staple diet for sporting and other Dogs.

Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. Prepared Food for Poultry—Will double the profit of laying birds, and quickly increase the weight of birds for the table and is protective against disease.

Rs. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

4. 'Nutrient'—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction, and unequalled, value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.

Rs. 3-0 per tin with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.,
CALCUTTA.

ICES, ENGLISH AND ITALIAN

CAKES AND FANCY SWEETS.

WE HAVE THE MOST VARIED ASSORTMENT ON PLAIN AND FANCY CAKES FOR FESTIVE OCCASIONS IN BOMBAY.

Our Confectioners are artists and turn out the most artful DINNER-TABLE DECORATIONS in the form of palatable SWEETS ever sold in India.

BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS, AND DINNERS AVAILABLE DAILY.
WINES AND SPIRITS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

SELECT BILLIARD TABLE.

PEARSE & CO.,

BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR,
SIRDAR'S PALACE, FORT, BOMBAY.

PIANOS

SCHIEDMAYER STUTTGART.

MAKERS to all the Courts of EUROPE.

40 MEDALS AND DIPLOMAS.
GRAND PRIX, PARIS, 1900.
THE ONLY SCHIEDMAYER PIANOS AWARDED GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS AT CALCUTTA EXHIBITION.
AS THE BEST SUITED TO THE CLIMATE OF INDIA, THEIR REPUTATION IS STILL TO THE FRONT.
ALL UPRIGHT PIANOS WITH UNDER DAMPER ACTIONS.
SEE PRICE LIST OF TENSE STEEL FRAME PIANOS.

SOUNDY & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

JUST RECEIVED

A LARGE CONSIGNMENT OF

CADBURY'S CHOCOLATES

IN FANCY CARDBOARD BOXES,
PLUSH BOXES AND BAGS,
GLOVE BOXES,
HANDKERCHIEF BOXES,
SILK AND SATIN COVERED BOXES,
SUITABLE FOR PRESENTATION

CADBURY'S MILK CHOCOLATE
AND
PETER'S MILK CHOCOLATE
MAY NOW BE HAD.

NEW PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.

TELEPHONE No. 325.

All orders carried out under the personal supervision of the PROPRIETORS.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

25—27, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA REUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY, AND THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'-WARS.

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESES.
FINEST LUCCA OIL, PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.
MILAN SAUSAGES in Skin (Italian). Anchovies Salted (loose). Black and Green Olives (loose). All kind of French, Italian, and German Stores.

Largest Importers of Fresh MACARONI, VERMICELLI AND SOUP PASTES assorted Fresh consignments arriving here every month. Special Reduction in Prices for the Season only. MACARONI, at 5 ans. lb. and VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTE, ans. 6 lb. or a box holding 10 lbs. nett at Rs. 3,

LENTILLES, Beans small and double, Rice (Carolina), WALNUTS, ALMONDS and HAZELNUTS.

MASTIC de CHIO, VERMOUTH (Italian and French), CHIANTI, BARBERA, CAPRI, LACRIMA CHRISTI, and MARSALA., CHERRY and BLACKBERRY BRANDY.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a Speciality and a thoroughly Genuine article,—Only Rs. 10 per Doz. Bots]

JULIUS BLÜTHNER'S PIANOS

ARE to be found all over the world in their richest decoration in the Millionaire's Mansion and in their more modest form in the houses of Citizens of lesser degree.

Some Scoffers may talk of a "Piano Epidemic," but the demands of modern education must be satisfied. Where indeed would Music be without the Pianoforte? It is to-day the Instrument of the whole civilized world and could only have obtained its position above all other Musical Instruments, by continual improvements in construction and in tone. Julius Bluthner is one of the foremost pioneers of the Piano-building industry, a self-made man and a veteran of labour. Julius Bluthner, now about 80 years old, is the founder and proprietor of one of the largest Pianoforte Manufactories of the world. Julius Bluthner's first Instruments created a sensation among technical people owing to the many improvements his Pianos contained and to the perfection of their workmanship; the public recognised the superiority of Julius Bluthner's productions; Royalty took an active interest in his work, and great Musicians have witnessed the excellence of his Instruments. Since then the Factory steadily increased in size. New Workshops for hundreds of workmen have been built and every department fitted with the latest appliances and the newest Machinery. The workmen are chosen for their Technical Skill; and as the soul of the whole concern stands Julius Bluthner, who, unbent by the weight of years, continues the management of the business. He is ably assisted by the activity and zeal of his sons who undertake the supervision of different departments. The Clock-work activity and perfect managements has enabled this Factory to record an output of one Piano for every working hour of the day, or to put it roughly about 2,500 Pianos a year. No Instrument leaves the factory without being examined and regulated by one or other of his sons, and last of all it must pass the critical scrutiny of the master, the man whose name is at the head of this advertisement.

The BLUTHNER PIANOS are the Sweetest Toned Pianos in the world. "The Bluthner Pianofortes maintain the first position in the world," is the verdict of Dr. Paul, whose "History of the Pianoforte" is the standard treatise on the subject of which it treats.

The Bluthner Pianos may be had for Cash, or on the Hire system from

THE SOLE AGENTS.

MESSRS. MARCKS & CO. LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS & LONDON.

CHRISTMAS! CHRISTMAS!!

BAHADUR CIGARS.

FRIENDS AT HOME SHOULD NOT BE FORGOTTEN

AT XMAS TIME

WHAT MORE WELCOME PRESENT COULD BE THOUGHT OF THAN A HAMPER OF REALLY

CHOICE CIGARS!

SUCH AS THE FAVOURITE

"BAHADUR."

PRICES :

Delivered Free of all Charges at any given address in the United Kingdom.

LIGHT OF ASIA	I	... ...	Rs.	16 8	per 100
" " "	II	... ...	"	13 2	" "
" " "	III	... ...	"	11 10	" "
BAHADUR Havanah & Special Shape	I	...	"	17 10	" "
" "	II	...	"	13 2	" "
" "	III	...	"	10 11	" "
BOUQUETS	I	... ...	"	17 7	" "
"	II	... ...	"	13 8	" "
"	III	... ...	"	11 14	" "
QUEEN EMPRESS	I	.. ..	"	16 8	" "
" "	II	... ...	"	13 2	" "
" "	III	... ...	"	11 10	" "

A TREAT FOR YOURSELF AT XMAS.

BAHADUR HAVANAS.

" COMPOSIA,"	Imperatrix...Rs.	22/8	per 100,	in 25's
"	Especiales... "	17/-	" "	in 50's & 25's
" MULETA,"	Principes ... "	19/12	" "	in 50's & 25's
"	Graciosos ... "	13/8	" "	in 50's & 25's

LIGHT OF ASIA'S

From Rs. 3/ to 2/8 per box of 50's.

BAHADUR BOUQUETS

From Rs. 2/8 to 2/2 per box of 50's.

Samples in any quantity of the above charged for at these prices and sent POST FREE to any address in India.

ASK FOR

SOKAL.

IT IS A STRENGTH PRODUCING, FORTIFYING AND DIGESTIVE

TONIC WINE

Highly recommended by Medical Profession.

OBTAINABLE FROM :

THOMPSON & TAYLOR.
MONGINI BROS.
THOMAS, THOMPSON.
FELICE CORNAGLIA.
D. C. OOMRIGUR.
D. D. BARIA,

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

COMMENCING

MONDAY NEXT, AT 9-30 P. M.,

First appearance in India of

THE

LONDON COMEDY COMPANY

IN CAPTAIN MARSHALL'S CELEBRATED COMEDY

"HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR."

(For the first time in Bombay.)

WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY,

4TH AND 5TH NOVEMBER,

"A BRACE OF PARTRIDGES."

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY,

6TH AND 7TH NOVEMBER,

"JEDBURY JUNIOR."

Plans now open at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTIES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 444 of 1881.

JUGMOHANDAS MUNGULDAS .....Plaintiff,

vs.

FREDERICK YORKE SMITH ..... } Defendants.
TRIBHOWANDAS MUNGULDAS .....
PURSHOTUMDAS MUNGULDAS & others.

FOR SALE.

THE FOLLOWING VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES IN BOMBAY, BELONGING TO THE ESTATE OF THE LATE SIR MANGULDAS NATHOOBHOY, C.S.I.

THE SURVIVING EXECUTOR of the Will of the late Sir Mungaldas Nathoobhoy, under power given to him by the Decree of the High Court in Suit No. 444 of 1881, dated the 4th day of October, 1899, INVITES OFFERS for the PURCHASE of the following properties or any of them.

Further Particulars and the Conditions of Sale may be seen at the Office of Messrs. LITTLE and Co., Solicitors to the Executor, in Old Secretariat Buildings, Apollo Street, Bombay. The offers should be sent to Messrs. LITTLE and Co., as such Solicitors, but the surviving Executor does not bind himself to accept the highest or any other offer. The following descriptions are believed to be correct, but the Vendor will not be responsible for unintentional omissions or inaccuracies.

Dated this 24th day of October, 1903.

PARTICULARS.

1. A piece of land containing by estimation about one thousand two hundred and sixty-two square yards more or less, with the Chawls or Ranges of Shops thereon, situate at Shaik Memon Street, and called or known by the name of the Green or Cutlery Market, bounded as follows, viz:—On the North by Shaik Ali Janjiker Street, on the South by the half portion of a lane called Mircha Market Lane, on the East by various houses and shops, and on the West by Shaik Memon Street, and which was purchased by the late Sir Mungaldas Nathoobhoy from the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay, and comprises the following Properties viz., property assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under Ward C, Ward No. 140 (1), Street Nos. 97 to 103 and 2 to 18, Mircha Market Lane, Property assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under Ward C, Ward No. 525 Street No. 20-32, Street Mircha Market Lane, Property assessed under Ward C, Ward 523 Street No. 34-38 and 49 of Janjiker Street, Mircha Market Lane, Property assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under Ward 527, Street Nos 1 to 47, Street Janjiker Street,

2. AN AREA OR BLOCK OF LAND AND PREMISES AT SHAIK MEMON STREET CALLED THE SIR MUNGULDAS NATHOOBHOY CLOTH MARKET CONSISTING OF THE FOLLOWING PROPERTIES, VIZ.:—

FIRSTLY.—A piece of Land, containing approximately an area of 7,715 square yards with shops thereon for the most part used by Piece-goods Dealers, bounded on the North by Shaik Memon Street and by Old and New Hanuman Lanes, and bounded on the East by Shaik Memon Street, and on the South partly by property belonging to Gordhan Bhanjee, partly by the property fourthly hereinafter described, partly by the land premises thirdly hereinafter described taken on perpetual lease by the late Sir Mungaldas Nathoobhoy from the late Jagannath Shankerseth, partly by the piece of land and premises secondly hereinafter described, and partly by various small pieces of land and the buildings thereon adjoining or near to the said premises secondly hereinafter described, and bounded on the West partly by new Hanuman Lane and partly by Kitchen Garden Lane and partly by the property secondly hereinafter described, and the Municipal Assessment numbers of which property first described are Ward C, Ward Nos. 218 (1—13) 1291 (1), 1291 (3), 1223, 1294, 1295, 1296, 1301 (1), 1301 (2), 1302 Street Nos. 50 to 112, 114a, 101a, 94a, 84a, and 77a, Shaik Memon Street; Street Nos. 15 to 34 and 36 to 38, and No. 3, Hanuman Lane, excepting nevertheless and reserving for charitable or religious purposes a spot of ground in Old Hanuman Street part of the said piece of land on which a small temple dedicated to the God Hanuman stands,

SECONDLY.—A piece of land and premises situate near Kitchen Garden Lane outside the Fort of Bombay, containing an area of 451 square yards or thereabouts, with the godowns and buildings standing thereon, bounded on the North and East by the property first hereinbefore described, on the South by the piece of land and houses belonging to Narayen Kashinath and others, on the West by the private passage leading to Kitchen Garden Lane, which property secondly described is assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under Ward C, Street New Hanuman Lane, Ward, Nos. 129, 1238, Street Nos. 5 and 6, New Hanuman Lane,

THIRDLY.—A piece of leasehold Land and Buildings thereon, consisting of Chawls and Warehouses to the south of the property first hereinbefore described, the area of which is approximately one thousand nine hundred and fifteen square yards or thereabouts, which was taken on a long lease renewable in perpetuity by the said late Sir Mungaldas Nathoobhoy from the late Jagannath Shankerseth, under an Indenture of Lease dated the 11th July, 1862 and is bounded on the North by the property first hereinbefore described, on the South by Kitchen Garden Lane, on the East by the property next hereinafter described, and on the West by a piece of Land and Houses thereon belonging to Narayen Kashinath and other persons. The Municipal numbers of which said property thirdly described are Ward C Ward Nos. 218, 1293, 1300, 1199 (1), 1199 (2), 1220 (1), 1200 (2), and Street Nos. 7 and 8, New Hanuman Lane, 17 to 31, 31 to 33 to 43,45 Kitchen Garden Lane, and 61 to 54 to 5-b, Shaik Memon Street,

AND FOURTHLY.—A piece of Land with the shops thereon, containing an area of 540 square yards or thereabouts, situate next to the said properties thirdly and first hereinbefore described, bounded on the North by the said property first hereinbefore described, on the South by the said Kitchen Garden Lane, on the East by the property of Govindji Bhanji and Framji Hormusji Sutna, and on the West by the property thirdly hereinbefore described, the Municipal numbers of which said property fourthly described are Ward No., 1196 (1), 1198 (2), Street Nos. 15 and 15 Kitchen Garden Lane. According to a recent measurement it has been found that the areas of the pieces of land are as stated above.

It is believed that these areas were in the possession of the late Sir Mungaldas Nathoobhoy and have been in the possession of his executors since the Testator's death and such areas will, if possible, be made over to the purchaser, but the Vendor does not guarantee that the areas are correct, and will not be responsible for any deficiency nor for any increase in the area so as to be under any obligation whatever to show any title thereto.

3. A piece of Land with the Messuages or Tenements thereon situate at Old Hanuman Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,777 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows, viz:—On the North by the property of the New Piece-goods Bazaar, Co., Ld., East by property of the late Gheldhbhoy Cullianjee, South by property of the late Thakersey Moolji and Old Hanuman Lane, West by property also of the said Thakersey Moolji, and which said premises have been used as a feasting Dart, and are situate in the Registration District of Bombay, and are registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 1 and 1 and No 1, Collector's New No 5 and No 8, Old Survey Nos. 66 and 63 and 67, New Survey Nos. 1632 and 1635, and are registered in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Taxes under Ward Nos. 1403 and 1404, Street Nos. 16 and 17, Street Old Hanuman Cross Lane, passage ward C.

4. A piece of vacant ground, comprising two plots at Nowlucka, situate on one side of and adjoining a well, known as Culliandas well, and the pavement thereto belonging which, abuts on the foreshore formerly known as Rampart Row now called Fort Street, near the St. George's Hospital, within the Fort of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 609, Collector's new No. 5733, old Survey No. 5-139, new Survey Nos 84, 94, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under Ward A, Ward No. 2019, Street No. 25, the whole property containing an area of one hundred and one square yards and half of another square yard or thereabouts, bounded on the North by the said well and the pavement thereto belonging, on the South by the property of Khimji Lakmidas, on the East by the property of Gopalji Cullianji and Mowji Khimji, and on the West by the property of Vurjiwandas Madhowdas.

LITTLE & CO.,
Solicitors to the Surviving Executor of the Will of the late Sir Mungaldas Nathoobhoy, C. S. I.

OUR COURSE OF INSTRUCTION IN PHYSICAL CULTURE, which is being used by Officers, Government Servants, Bankers, Merchants, Planters, Pleaders, Clerks, Students, &c., has been enlarged by the addition of the latest exercises from America.

Success guaranteed.

For particulars apply to

THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF SCIENCE AND PHYSICAL CULTURE,
32, Broadway,
Madras.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

ALCOCK ASHDOWN AND COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that an INTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum is declared for the Half year ending 30th June, 1903, and is payable on and after the 29th day of October, 1903, at the Registered Office, No. 15 Bank Street, Fort, Bombay, to those Share holders whose names stand on the Company's Register on the 14th day of October, 1903, on presentation of Share Certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 14th to 28th October, 1903, both days inclusive.

J. W. HEPWORTH,
Secretary and Manager.
ALCOCK ASHDOWN & Co., LD.
Bombay, 14th October, 1903.

NORTH-WEST TANNERY CO., LD., CAWNPORE.

IF you wear BOOTS and SHOES and want the Cheapest and Best write to us for particulars of our scheme by which, if you can SELL 6 PAIRS of BOOTS or SHOES for us, you can get a pair for yourself FREE and WITHOUT PAYMENT. Send your Name and Address to us clearly and distinctly written on a piece Post Card and you will receive full particulars by return.

NORTH-WEST TANNERY CO., LD.,
CAWNPORE.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are invited and will be received by the Undersigned at his house on the Khetwady Main Road, behind Sir Mangaldas' Bungalow, on SUNDAY, the 1st day of November, 1903, from 2 to 3 P.M., for the supply of RATIONS and CLOTHING, for the use of the inmates of the Institution for one year from 1st February, 1904.

Each Tender must be accompanied by a deposit, which will be forfeited in case the party whose Tender may be accepted should refuse to execute the required agreement and fail to furnish the required security for the due fulfilment of his Contract.

Further information may be obtained and samples of the required Article) seen on personal application to the undersigned, and Printed Copies of Tenders can be had between the hours of 7-30 and 8-30 A.M. on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS, at the David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution on payment of a fee of Rupee one The Managing Committee of the Reformatory do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order,

BABA LAXMAN,
Secretary, D. S. I. and R. Institution,
rant Road, Chunam Kila, Bombay. 15th October, 1903.

NOTICE.

TO BE LET OR SOLD AT SIMLA.

"THE HIGHLANDS," a desirable detached RESIDENCE situated at the top of Jakkoo within Municipal Limits, standing in its own grounds of 10 acres 2,913 square yards, on which are 2 most desirable building sites at present unutilised.

It contains Drawing Room 26×22, Dining Room 28×19 5 large and 4 small Bed Rooms with necessary Bath Rooms Offices, 2 Staircases etc.

Servants' Quarters,—Cook Room, Large Godown, and Stables for 12 horses are detached.

The House has just been put into a thorough state of repair.

PRICE—Rs. 40,000 or offers.

For further particulars apply to

THE STATE ENGINEER,
Dholpur State, Dholpur.

NOTICE.

TO BE SOLD OR LET AT SIMLA,

"EVEREST" a desirable, commodious RESIDENCE situated at the top of Jakko within Municipal Limits, standing in its own grounds of 2 acres 779 sqr. yds. and containing :—

Large Drawing Room	44×26	feet
Dining Room	31×21	,,
Library	31×21	,,
1 Bed Room	44×26	,,
4 Bed Rooms	25×21	,,

with 4 small Bed Rooms, Bath Rooms, W. C, S. Offices, two Staircases, etc.

A Glass Verandah 13 feet wide enclosed 3 sides.

It is fitted throughout with oil gas made at a fully equipped factory on the premises.

Large Servant Quarters, Cookhouses etc., are detached from the main building. The House, which is suitable for a Native Prince, Private Residence, Boarding House or Sanatorium, has just been placed in thorough repair.

PRICE—Rs. 75,000 or offers.

For further particulars apply to

THE STATE ENGINEER,
Dholpur State, Dholpur.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 29th instant, at 11 a.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co, are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Esplanade Road, Fort, opposite the Bombay Club, the furniture and fittings of the Bombay Depot of the Wessa Tannery, consisting of glass cupboards, counters, desks, tables, chairs, shelves, gas fittings, signboards, saddle stands, etc.

The property is now on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 29th October, 1903.

BANK OF BOMBAY,
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—

Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS,
GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD.
Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and CROSS-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15), and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Waers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25). Double Harness (Rs. 50). Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale; or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10 Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt., delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch, Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract, Satisfaction guaranteed, Correspondence invited.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

ENGLISH-MADE Electro-Plated Presentation Table Lamps. Artistic but not obtrusive. Fitted with globes and chimnies or lace shades, holders and chimnies. From Rs. 18 to Rs. 95 each.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, &c., Bombay and Poona.

TAYLOR'S BLOOD PURIFIER cleanses, sweetens and stimulates to a healthy condition, impure contaminated or impoverished blood, whether acquired or constitutional. Per bottle Rs. 1-4. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, Bombay, and Poona.

ARIEL CYCLES.—A large Stock on view. Rs. 200. Cash or Hire Purchase System. Punctures, Ans. 4, while you wait. Fresh stock of Carriage Rubber now on show. Sole Agents; THE CORONATION CYCLE & RUBBER GOODS DEPOT, Hornby Road, Bombay.

FOR SALE, A GOING CONCERN.—CAPITAL REQUIRED Rs. 3,000. Sure to yield 25 per cent. profit if worked properly. Apply to "V. D.," care of this Paper.

BEST INDIAN and CHINA SILK EMBROIDERY in Screens, Cushion, Bed and Table Covers, etc., just received.—P. MEHTA & Co., Medows Street, Fort.

TYPEWRITERS bought, sold and exchanged at Suitable Rates. REPAIRS executed to all makes carefully, promptly and at MODERATE CHARGES. Apply MANAGER, INDIA TYPEWRITING Co., 15, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

THIS IS NOT A THEORY but a fact, no dream but a stern reality, that MUNK'S ASTHMA BALSAM gives relief in five minutes and permanent cure by using it as directed. Rs. 2.—MADON SONS & Co., Bombay.

PLATINOGRAPH ENLARGEMENT.—Highest quality of work.—DEVARE & Co., Artists and Photographers, 67, Medows Street, Bombay.

WE WILL DO that which one could expect the most in India. We have English OVEN-BAKING enamel, and skilled workmen to renovate your Cycles at fare rates.—WELLINGTON CYCLE Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

TO PRINTERS—FOR SALE, a CROWN FOLIO TREADLE MACHINE (by Harrold of London) in fairly good condition. For particulars apply to the SUPERINTENDENT, *Bombay Gazette*, Bombay.

CHESTER BRAND HIGH GRADE of AMERICAN 125° Fire Test Oil. Imported by STANDARD OIL Co. of New York. Sold at their Godowns, Masagaon.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 180° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Masagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 5-12-3 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhatt, at Rs. 5-13-2 per case, at Baroda.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services, Army and Navy, as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee. Fee Rs. 2 for each servant.—No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Established, 1878.

SPLENDID SELECTION of CARRIAGE TIMEPIECES and CLOCKS, with and without Alarm from Rs. 22 to Rs. 100; quarter chiming Rs. 125.—DURSHTJI CAWASJEE G. I. P. Ry. Watchmaker, 55, Esplanade Rd.

RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS have REMOVED their PREMISES to TATA BUILDING, next door to Messrs. Whiteaway, Laidlaw and Co., Hornby Row, Fort, with Hydraulic Lift. A visit to our new Bombay Photographic Salon is respectfully invited

---

W. M. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1 Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London.

BACK NUMBERS of THE BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly Mail Edition, when available, are supplied on the following terms:—Seven days from date of issue, 4 annas; 8 to 30 days from date of issue, 8 annas; 30 days to one year, 1 rupee; and of older dates than one year from Rs. 5 per copy according to numbers available. Reference charge one rupee

---

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the "Full Mail Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

IN CONSTANT USE FOR 10 YEARS.—Mrs. M. Blyth, Colaba, says:—Singer's Family Machines had been in constant use for 10 years, for both heavy and light work, and only cost me few annas for trifling repairs.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in Verse on the manner for various other great Poets by W. E. H PRICE Re 1. Postage annas 4 To be had at this Office.

CORN and WART DESTROYER.—A safe, rapid and painless remedy for Corns, Warts, Bunions, etc. Cures where all similar preparations fail. Per Bottle Annas 12.—THOMSON & TAYLOR, Bombay and Poona.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice, Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co.—Teakwood and Blackwood Plain and Inlaid Furniture of English Indian Designs or made to Order.—Cuttack. No. 6.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3. To subscribers in Bombay, Rs. 15 to the Mofussil

---

FOR SALE.—OLD MAGAZINES, of various dates, Macmillan's, The National Review Calcutta Review, &c., &c. Apply C. C., care of "Bombay Gazette."

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East. Contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and all Booksellers and Railway Termini

---

ELECTRO PLATING in Silver, Nickel, Gold, and Bronze, of finest finish and most durable quality, undertaken by THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Electrical Engineers and Platers in ordinary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette," Steam Press.

MEDICAL GALVANISM.

HAS CONQUERED some of the most obstinate complaints after all other remedies have failed.

HALES IMPROVED ELECTRIC BELTS and BATTERIES, for wearing next the body without blistering or injuring the skin. These appliances are

PERFECT GENERATORS OF ELECTRICITY and are most comfortable in wear.

PRICE ONE GUINEA.

RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, SCIATICA, LUMBAGO and GOUT are speedily RELIEVED or CURED by this Powerful Agent.

ELECTRIC BELT and SUSPENSOR for MEN, for VARICOCELE, Nervous DEBILITY, and EXHAUSTION, &c. Price TWO GUINEAS.

PAMPHLETS GRATIS, CONSULTATIONS FREE.

HALE AND SON, MEDICAL GALVANISTS
105 REGENT STREET, LONDON, ENGLAND.
N.B.—Size of Waist required.

THE FIRST THING IN THE MORNING TAKE
KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT AND PURIFYING SALINE,
Rs. 1-4.
KEMP & Co., Ld., Bombay.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.			Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.			Age next Birthday
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to		Payable at death, or in			
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during The life Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS

Whose income is dependant upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowments Assurance is specially recommended.

R. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

DR MAJOR'S Vitaline
OR ELIXIR OF LIFE.

DISCOVERED BY JAMES MAJOR, M. D.

THOUSANDS of the British public have been long suffering from various nervous and seminal complaints owing to early excesses, youthful dissipation, and residence in hot and unhealthy climates; but unfortunately they cannot find any means of perfect and permanent cure. From the days of the "Medicine man" down to the present age of modern practitioners and family doctors, the public have been gulled and deluded by an army of quacks. Most illiterate and irresponsible persons have undertaken duties that require the highest acumen and tact of the most keen-sighted and well read man, and the result has been, as might have been anticipated, eminently disastrous. Not only scores of graves have been filled by the victims to their atrocious meddlings in medicine, but even now sufferers by thousands walk our streets in most deplorable conditions,—their manhood's vigour sapped and undermined,—their intellects disordered,—their shattered frames tottering in the wind,—even their life's existence threatened by a number of fatal diseases which the renowned practitioners are unable to cope with. Under such circumstances it is a boon to the public and hope to the hopeless that the vigorous effort and energetic researches of a distinguished American medical man, after continued investigation for years, have at last discovered—

THE VITALINE OR ELIXIR OF LIFE

which is composed of purely and perfectly harmless vegetable ingredients and charged with electricity in a new scientific principle, from which it acts like a miracle in the human system, and has given great satisfaction by safely and permanently curing the following diseases :—

VIZ., Nervous and functional Debility, Exhaustion, Spermatorrhœa, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Unnatural discharges, Sexual weakness, Loss of manhood and memory, Brain-fag, Diabetes, Low spirits, Dimness of sight, Dizzy head, Confusion of Ideas, Losses with dreams, at stools and when passing urine, Loss of vigour, Neuralgia, Nervous headache, Muscular and Local weakness, Palpitation Eruption on face, Dyspepsia, Anæmia, Impoverished blood, General debility, Mental and bodily prostration, Sleeplessness, Costiveness, Premature decay or Deficiency of the vital forces, Impaired vitality, Inability to perform the various duties of life or enjoy its pleasures, Incapacity for study or business, and other nervous complaints and affections of the Kidneys and Bladder, either acute or chronic.

It relieves the patient promptly from the most distressing symptoms and rapidly restores the affected organs to their normal and natural healthy condition.

If you value health and strength, and wish to be lifted from a state of physical and mental degradation to all the joy and happiness of a robust and vigorous manhood, then use a complete course of "Vitaline," which never meets any failure.

In rebuilding the disordered nervous system,—in enriching the impoverished blood,—in removing the obnoxious and poisonous matter from the body,—in giving healthy tone to the deranged physique, and in bringing back youth's vigour and cheer to a doomed life, "VITALINE" stands unrivalled and unequalled.

It thoroughly invigorates the brain, nerves and muscles, communicates a healthy tone to the system and gives vigour to every organ, excites appetite and prompts digestion and assimilation of food.

If your case has been pronounced incurable, if medical skill, drugs, electricity and all sorts of treatment have failed to cure you, even then be not hopeless for your life. Try and test—

MAJOR'S "VITALINE"

And get rid of your ailments. It is a certain restorative and best alterative. Modern methods and Modern remedies make the seemingly improbable possible. Facts which are proved beyond doubt. This remedy is weakened mankind's greatest boon—a cure now within the reach of every man, no matter what his position in life may be.

TO a healthy man regularly taking a dose or two daily, it quickens appetite, removes constipation and stands as a safe-guard against attacks of nervous disorders even when exposed to prompt causes for them.

PATIENTS of all ages and stages can use it freely and cure themselves easily and secretly at home in any climate and season.

MANY medical authorities have certified to the marvellous power of 'VITALINE" in curing nervous disorders and all diseases of the genito-urinary organs.

THOUSANDS of unsolicited testimonials testifying to its wonderful curative powers can be produced from all quarters.

Price per bottle (lasting for 10 days) Rs. 3. 3 bottle (complete course of treatment) Rs. 8-3. 6 bottles Rs. 16. Dozen Rs. 30. Postage and Packing, Annas 8, 12, Rs. 1. 4 and Rs. 1-8 respectively.

☞ ALL CORRESPONDENCE KEPT STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL.

CAN BE HAD ONLY OF W. MAJOR & CO.,
MEDICAL LABORATORY, CALCUTTA.
Registered Telegraphic Address:—"MAJOR."

BY APPOINTMENT

TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

NOORMAHOMED RUTTONSEY,

SADDLER AND HARNESS MAKER,

BHENDI BAZAR, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL DEPARTMENT of SADDLE and HARNESS carried on by a best West Indian Foreman, well-known by Leading Firms in Bombay and N. W. P.

Renewing and Repairing Riding Gent's and Lady's Saddles will be done in a best way and style. Besides all kinds of high class articles pertaining to Saddlery and Harness, can be had,

APPLY FOR CATALOGUES.

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

A TANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.

A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on applicat on.

To be had of

VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,
Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

XMAS PARCELS

FOR ENGLAND AND ABROAD.

OUR USUAL SPECIAL CHRISTMAS SHIPMENT COMMENCES EARLY IN NOVEMBER.

Over 3,000 Parcels were sent through our well-known "ORIENTAL PARCELS EXPRESS" last year.

Send your Parcels through us and save unnecessary trouble, disappointments and extra expense both to yourselves and your friends.

We offer cheaper rates than the Post.

Full particulars, forms, labels and hand-books from—

COUTTS & Co.,

SHIPPING AND PASSENGER AGENTS, BOMBAY.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,

GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES, LANDAUS, BROUGHAMS, and VICTORIAS by well-known Makers FOR SALE.

CARRIAGE repairs of every description will be executed with prompt attention.

HOUSES Furnished with the latest styled, neat Furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest design FOR SALE and on HIRE, and also made to order.

CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE, and PLATED WARE, &c., FOR SALE and on HIRE.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions Four Annas per line Rs. 2 per inch); Fourth and onward Two Annas (Re. 1 per inch); Twice or Once a week; First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 3 per inch); Fourth and onward Three Annas per line (Re. 1-8 per inch). Minimum Charges Rs. 2

WANTED

A LION and a Black PANTHER for the State Menagerie. Apply, with Particulars of Sex, Age, Size, and Price, to

FATEH LAL MEHTA,
Udaipur,
Rajputana.

GLENDALE ESTATE'S TEAS.

20 AWARDS FOR EXCELLENCE!!!

XMAS PRESENTS TO FRIENDS AT HOME.

PARCELS of our SPECIAL XMAS BLEND TEA, finest quality, delivered FREE to any address in the United Kingdom at RUPEES EIGHT PER FIVE-POUND TIN.

Order early to ensure delivery before Xmas. Apply to

THOMAS BROWN,
Manager, Glendale Tea Estate,
Runnymede P. O., Nilgiris.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS.

Steel Angles, Tees, and Plates.

Cast Iron Pipes,

Galvanized Corrugated Iron Sheets.

Wrought Iron Tubes, &c.

LARG

NUSSERVANJI & Co.,

DEALERS IN CYCLES, &c.

1, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

Jones' Sewing Machines as supplied to Her Majesty the Queen and numerous other Sewing Machines for thin and thick work. Repairs of Cycles and Machines executed with care and despatch. Perambulators and their Tyres kept in stock.

E. DUCKETT & Co.,

MONUMENTALISTS

OF POONA AND CARRARA.

"BOOKLET" & "COMPLETE"

NEW MEMORIAL DESIGN BOOK NOW ON HAND.

Specialists in Monumental Work for India.

ADDRESS: EAST STREET, POONA.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:

EDINBURGH, 64, Princes Street.
LONDON, 61, Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds as at 31st December,
1901..... £ 15,722,696
Revenue for 1901 ..... £ 3,308,103

The sum of £ 830,160 was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1900 yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £ 1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

Policies in some cases have been more than doubled in amount by the addition of bonuses.

NEW PROSPECTUS JUST OUT.

GREAT REDUCTIONS

under all SYSTEMS,

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

Messrs. KING, KING & Co.,

Agents and Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
Standard Buildings, Bombay.

THE

ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY

LIFE ASSURANCE

COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS EXCEED TWO

CRORES and TEN LAKHS

INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rates are the lowest with safety, being based upon the Company's actual experience since its Establishment.

Unsurpassed in ADVANTAGES, and LIBERALITY to POLICYHOLDERS.

Safest and Best Organization for Policyholders of any Indian Company.

Claims paid immediately upon receipt of satisfactory proof.

ENDOWMENTS AND ANNUITIES ON SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE TERMS.

Full Particulars and Forms may be obtained on application to the Company's Office,
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

THE GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

Assets..... Rs. 12,00,00,000.
Annual Income..... Rs. 2,00,00,000.
Limited Premium Assurance with 50 per cent. Guaranteed Bonus.

TABLE I. T. L. N.

A person aged 25 next birthday, by payment of an Annual Premium of Rs. 431 4a., for 30 years, or till his previous death, may secure a policy for Rs. 10,000 under this table, entitling him to the following benefits:—

(1) Should death occur during the 30-year term. Return of one-third of the total amount of the Premiums paid, in addition to the face value of the Policy. Thus, if the claim arises in the

1st yr. | 5th yr. | 10th yr. | 15th yr. | 20th yr. | 25th yr. | 30th yr.

The amount payable would be Rs.

10,143 | 10,718 | 11,437 | 12,156 | 12,875 | 13,593 | 14,312

(2) Should the Assured survive the 30-year term
(a) An Immediate Payment in cash of Rs. 5,000.
(b) A free paid-up Policy, payable at his death, for Rs. 10,000;
(c) Participation in the Capitalised Profits which will have accumulated during the period of 30 years.
(d) Participation in Profits at each of the subsequent Quinquennial Bonus Distributions.

For further information address:—

Messrs. CROFT, MODY & Co.,

Chief Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon, Bombay

NOTES.

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,

FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND

POLICY

BY

TODARMAL.

Price Re. 1, Postage half-anna

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 93 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses:—

POMMERY AND GRENO,	Rheims.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
HEIDSIECK & Co.	Rheims.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON,	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co,	Epernay.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	London.
POL ROGER & Co.	Rheims.
BOLLINGER,	Ay.
GIESLER & Co.	Avize.
JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth.
JUSTERINI & BROOKS.	London.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL.	Edinburg.
NATH, JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
J. SACOONE.	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux
BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN-ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
AYALA & Co.	Ay.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
O. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côte d'Or.
ACKERMANN LAURANCE.	Saumur.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
AUSTRALIAN WINE Co.	Melbourne.
JOS. DIETZL.	Budapesth.
R. SCHLUMBERGER.	Vöslau.
JAMES CATCHCART & Co.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co.	Leith.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
HENRY WHITEWAY & Co.	Whimple.
RUTHERFORD & BROWNE.	London.
JOHN JAMESON & SON.	Dublin.
WILLIAM & KEITH JOPP.	Aberdeen.
SÖHNLEIN & Co.	Schlestein
STEWART STEWART & Co.	London.
NOILLY PRAT & CIE.	Marseilles.
COATES & Co.	Plymouth.
MARTELL & Co.	Cognac.
P. B. BURGOYNE & Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines Spirits, or Liqueurs &c., from the above well-known Firms without the inconvenience and expense of importing them direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO

PHIPSON & Co.,

BOMBAY.

HUNTLY BLEND

WHISKY.

THE FAVORITE BRAND OF INDIA.

Of all dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY

SOLE AGENTS.

THE CHEAPEST

PEG WHISKY. OTB

Rs. 27 per Dozen.

Only one Trial will satisfy.

SOLE AGENTS:

CROFT, MODY & Co., BOMBAY.

Suppliers by the Bottle

DENISON & Co., BOMBAY.

INSURANCES.

THE DEMAND FOR

STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1902
ISSUED FOR..... £2,337,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS..... £10,640,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE..... £27,000,000

ASK FOR THE 1903

PROSPECTUS containing the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

MANUFACTURERS LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE; TORONTO, CANADA.

President: Hon. GEO. W. ROSS, Premier of Ontario, Canada.
Managing Director: J. F. JUNKIN, Esq.

Business in force over 10,00,00,000 Rupees.
Security to Policy Holders, 1,60,00,000 Rupees.

THIS Company issues a Conditionless and Restrictionless Policy Contract with Automatic Non-forfeiture, Loan and Cash Value privileges, together with special inducements to Investors.

H. HERBERT HORSEY,
General Manager for Manufacturers Life Insurance Company for India and Eastern Asia.

F. E. MEWS,
Head Office Special Representative.

Messrs. S. D. KHOTE & Co.,
Resident Agent

For rates and further particulars apply to Company's Office, No. 1, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, OCTOBER 27.

SECURITIES—

2½ per cent. Consols	88 3-8	= + 1-1
3 do. Rentes	97 1-4	= unchanged
3½ do. Indian Sterling Loan	105	= do
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	85 3-4	= do

SILVER—

Spot in London	17 13-16	= — 1-16
2 months hence	17 1-8	= — 1-8
Spot in New York	60 1-4	= — 1-8

EXCHANGES—

Paris cheques	25·14	= unchanged
Berlin do.	20·42	= + 3-4
New York Demand	4·85 1-2	= unchanged

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	4	pr ct	= unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills	3 3-4	pr ct	= do
6 " "	3 3-4	pr ct	= do
3 " Fine Trade Bills	3 7-8	pr ct	= do
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	4 3-8	pr ct	= do

INTEREST—

Day to day loans	3	pr ct	= + 5-8
7 day market loans	2 7 8	pr ct	= unchanged

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £75,000.

Metals.—Copper Braziers £71
Yellow metal 6 1-4d.
Tin Plates 11s. 3d.
Bar Iron Belgian £5 0-0.
Iron Corrugated Sheets £10-17-6.
Basic Steel Bars £5-2-6.
Rubber—Para Rubber 4s. 3d.
Wheat—White Delhi 30 5-8s. Nov.-Dec. Business done.
Do. White Karachi 29 1-8s. Oct.-Nov. Buyers.
Do. Red Karachi 28 1-2s. Nov.-Dec. Business done.
Linseed Bold 33s. Oct.-Nov. Sellers. Tone quiet. Coffee in New York 6.

In Liverpool—Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats steady. Manchester firm. Total sales 5,000 bales. Spot 5·80 — 2. Sold on speculation and for Export 500 bales. Imports 43,000 bales. Arrivals closed irregular.

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
5·47 — 6	5·42 — 5	5·40 — 5	5·38 — 5
Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April	April-May.	May-June
5·38 — 5	5·37 — 6	5·35 — 7	5·36 — 6

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	57,000 bales.
Do. last year	59,000 "
Exports to Great Britain	23,000 "
Do. do Continent	8,000 "
Mid-Uplands	10·35 — 10
Futures, month of Dec.	10·11 — 17
Do. do. March	10·05 — 17

In New Orleans—

Spot	10 1-16 — 1-16
Futures, month of Jan.	9·87 — 12
Do. do. April	10·07 — 10
Tone at close	Steady.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, during the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Tuesday, 27th October, 1903:—

Cotton	1,034 bales.
Wheat	15,624 cwts.
Linseed	1,317 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	4,744 "
Gingellyseed	6,511 "
Poppyseed	127 "
Groundnuts	23 "
Castorseed	5,510 "
Rice	2,438 "
Myrabolams	671 "
Cottonseed	10,498 "

BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 28.

EXCHANGE—Tone steady.
Bank T.T. ..... 1s. 4d.
Bank Demand ..... 1s. 4d. 1-32d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A. ..... 1s. 4 7-32d. at 1-4d.
Do 6 do do ..... 1s. 4 3-8d. at 13-32d.
French Francs 3 do do ..... 170 1-4 at 1-2
Marks 3 do do 138 1-4
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight 135
Shanghai 30 do do 186
Japan 30 do do 151 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone steady.
Cash ... ... Rs. 98·9
1st Settlement ... ... " 98·9
2nd do. ... ... " 98·7

MONEY Market,—Tone quiet.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 3rd Sept.	4	per cent.
Bank of Bombay do. 20th Aug.	3	do.
Bank of Bengal do. 23rd Aug.	3	do.
Bank of Madras do. 23rd July	4	do.

SEEDS— Rs. a. p.
Linseed.—Tone quiet.
Ready 6 3 6
Rapeseed.—Tone steady.
Brown Cawnpore ready ..... Rs. 5 8 0
Yellow Cawnpore " " 5 14 0
Yellow Guzerat " " 5 14 0
Poppyseed.—Tone quiet.
Ready 6 3 6
Castorseed—Tone quiet but steady.
Ready 21 4 0

WHEAT.—Tone firm.
Pissi 91 per cent ..... Rs. 31-0 per cwt.
Club No. 1 ..... " 30-8 " "
Hard Red ..... " 24-0 " "

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone.—Easier.
Estimated sales ..... 6,000 bales.
Imports ..... 3,000 "

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
5·31 —13	5·29 —13	5·28 —12	5·28 —10
Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl-May	May-June
5·23 —10	5·26 —11	5·26 —9	5·25 —11

COTTON.—The market is steady, and though opening rates were a trifle easier, they hardened later on, there being a good enquiry. Exporters were the best buyers and took Khandeish F.-G., January to March at Rs. 190 to Rs. 187. Good M. G. Broach 25th March at Rs. 228, Fine Broach at Rs. 240. Damangaum-Poolgaum at Rs. 212, January, Khamgaum-Akola Fine Good staple at Rs. 214, January, and Mills bought fine Nagpur M. G. at Rs. 212 for February. In spite of the Liverpool opener being down, rates for Suttas are steady at Rs. 228, for Broach and Rs. 173, for F. G. Bengals.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, OCTOBER 27.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet.

Surats steady.

Good Bhownugger ..... Nil.
The Manchester Market has been firm.
2 1-2 per cent. Consols 88 3-8
3 per cent. Rentes 97 1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan 105
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers 85 3-4
Bar Silver 27 13-16

The sum of about £75,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern; Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	4
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	4	2	11
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Panawady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada.	2	2	22
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	0	0	8
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada	1	1	18
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	0	0	2
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	5
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	2
Total	7	5	72
Total plague deaths to date	263,391	215,457	
Same date last year	21	19	108

INOCULATION.

Statement of plague prophylactic issued from the Plague Research Laboratory, Bombay, on the 27th Oct.:—Sirur-Poona, 292 doses; Fyzabad, 300 doses; and Cawnpore, 1,005 doses.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Re. 1, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BANGALORE.

DEATH.

CAPTAIN—October 27, at Bangalore, Bai Dhunbaiji, widow of Bomanji Darash w Captain, aged 73 years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATHS.

ROLLO—October 21, at Ajmere, Lily Violet Rollo, the dearly loved wife of Mr A D Rollo, B B & C I R, aged 37 years, 10 months and 16 days.

SCANLON—October 22, at Palamcottah, Esther, nee Wiltshire, the wife of W T Scanlon, P W D, aged 31 years, 2 months and 14 days.

SHEPHERD—October 12, at Simla, Ernest B S Shepherd, Archæological Surveyor, United Provinces and the Punjab late of No. 3, Warwick Square, London.

TODHUNTER—October 24, at Madura, of dysentery, Annie May, daughter of Charles and Alice Todhunter, aged 15 months.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 58m. Sun sets, 5h. 29m. High water, 5·24m., 5·52a. Low water, 0·18m. 11·38a.

Inspection of Bombay Light Horse by the Inspector-General of Volunteers, Riding School, 7 a.m.

Gymkhana Mounted Sports.

Inspection of Bombay Volunteer Artillery by the Inspector-General of Volunteers, Town Hall compound, 9-15 p.m.

THE B. S. P. C. A.—During the month of September one horse and one bullock were sent to the Pinjrapole as being unfit for work, at the instance of the Agents of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, with the permission of the Presidency Magistrates and with the consent of the owners; while 15 horses and 94 bullocks were sent to the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals at Parel for curative treatment. During the last month 284 offenders were fined for cruelty to their animals. Four cartmen were fined for overloading their carts and 13 offenders were warned and discharged by the Magistrate.

MUSIC AT THE GYMKHANA MOUNTED SPORT.—By kind permission Captain A. H. D. Clough and the officers the band of the 121st Bombay Pioneers will play to-day at the Gymkhana Mounted Sports the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 4 p.m.:—

Overture ..... Titus ..... Mozart.
Selection ..... The Toreador ..... Caryll.
American Sketch ..... Down South ..... Myddleton.
Selection ..... The Messenger Boy ..... Caryll.
Cake Walk ..... A Coon Band Contest ..... Pryor
Valse ..... Sourire D'Avril ..... Depret.

NOTES FROM BHOWNAGAR.—Plague continues in Bhownagar writes our correspondent. On Saturday last the mortality was 95. It has claimed from the 1st to the 23rd October 1,504 victims.—An immense army of locusts has visited Kathiawar damaging the standing crops at several points. Now they are moving in the direction of Verawal.—The rumour is current that the Thakore Saheb of Bhownagar will visit Dhrangadra shortly.—A big tank which is estimated to cost three lakhs of rupees is in course of construction near Panelimoti under Gondal. A well-known contractor, named Gokalji, who has constructed several such works, has undertaken to do this work.

SUICIDE OF A CLERK.—At the J. J. Hospital, yesterday, Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner for Bombay, conducted an inquest relative to the death of Nilkanth Babajee, aged thirty-three years, residing in Zooba's cart, Girgaum. The deceased was formerly a pleader's clerk, but had been out of employ for the last few months. He was addicted to drink and was in straightened circumstances. On Monday night Nilkanth was found unconscious in his room and was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where it was ascertained that he was suffering from opium poisoning. He died the next day. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

CRIMINAL MISAPPROPRIATION.—At the Esplanade Police Court, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, Shivjee Tulsidas was charged with criminal misappropriation in respect of Rs. 13-8-0 and Rs. 114-8-0, the property of his master Haridas Purshotam, Mr. Churchill Setalvad appeared for the complainant. Accused was employed by the complainant as a rent collector, and collected rents from one Panachand Hakamchand for three months at the rate of Rs. 4-8-0 per month, which he did not pay to his master. He likewise collected Rs. 120 from one Ratteney Gopal for three months, out of which he paid his master Rs. 9-11-0 and appropriated the balance. The complainant did not press for heavy punishment. The Magistrate sentenced the accused to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

ALLEGED FATAL ASSAULT.—At the Morgue, yesterday morning, Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner for Bombay, conducted an inquest relative to the death of Tanibai, a Hindu woman, aged about twenty-five. The deceased lived with one Rama Suntoo, a cart driver, in a room of a stable in Patel Road. For some weeks past there had been occasional quarrels between the deceased and Rama, regarding money required for household expenses. On Tuesday evening Rama was about to leave home, when the deceased caught hold of him by his clothes and demanded money from him. Rama said he had no money, and asked her to account for the money he had given her the previous day. A quarrel arose between the party, when, it was alleged, Rama slapped deceased on the face and kicked her twice in her sides as she was seated on the floor, knocking her down. One Tookaram, a neighbour interfered and separated the parties. Rama then left the room, and shortly after the deceased began to breathe with difficulty and died within an hour. Dr. Arthur Powell, Coroner's Surgeon, who made an autopsy of the body, said death was due to rupture of the spleen, which was enlarged and friable. A fall on the floor from a squatting position would have been sufficient to cause the rupture. The jury returned a verdict that the death of the deceased was due to haemorrhage following rupture of the spleen, caused by an accidental fall.—At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Rama Suntoo was charged with causing the death of Tanibai by a rash and negligent act. The case stands adjourned.

DEATH OF A PARSEE ORIENTALIST.—The Parsee community of Bombay mourns the death of Mr. Tehmuras D. Anklesaria, who was one of the first batch of thirteen students that entered the "Sir Jamsetjee Zend Madressa," which was established in 1858. The deceased passed his whole life in studying Pehlvi, Avesta, and Sanskrit. So far back as 1870 Mr. Tehmuras began to compile a vocabulary of the Avesta language. He worked at it very assiduously, but unfortunately it has never seen the light of the day. It is hoped that the work will not be lost to the students of Oriental literature, and that his son, Mr. Behramgore, who is a Master of Arts of the Bombay University, will get the book published. In 1897 the deceased had possession of old MSS. of the history of "Sheheriar," an ancient King of Persia. Being fond of studying the ancient languages of Persia, he collected many manuscripts. Among these are to be seen the Lives of Zoroaster, Asphandiar, and Ardai Viraf, the great men of ancient Persia. About the same year the deceased learned to speak "Dari" language from one Tirandez Ardeshir, a Persian priest. "Dari" is a spoken language, used by the Persian Parsees only. In 1852 he published a pamphlet, proving the "Legality of Admitting Foreigners into the Zoroastrian Religion" and illustrating his argument by quotations from the religious works of the Parsees. In the Pehlvi and Avesta languages the deceased was appointed twice an examiner in the M. A. examination of the Bombay University. After becoming the owner of the "Fort Printing Press" the deceased was able to publish many of the valuable manuscripts.

ASSAULT ON NEIGHBOURS.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, disposed of a case in which Superintendent Williamson charged Naikoo Luximan and his brother Gopal Luximon with causing grievous hurt to their neighbours Hari Manaik and his brother Behru Mataike. Mr. C. J. Mistry, pleader, appeared for the complainants while Mr. J. Athavale pleader defended the accused. The evidence showed that both the complainants and the accused resided in a chawl at Mendvi. On the last Dewalee day the accused Naikoo struck his wife, when a woman named Vithibai, living in the same chawl, interfered. Naikoo struck Vithibai with his fist, knocking out one of her teeth. She cried out when the first complainant Hari went to her assistance and remonstrated with Naikoo. The latter turned upon Hari and struck him with a stick while his brother Gopal lifted him up and threw him down bodily and assaulted him with stick, fracturing his nasal bone. The second complainant Behru ran up to the assistance of his brother and was similarly dealt with by the two accused. Another neighbour interfered, and he was also struck on the head by Naikoo. The police were informed and the injured complainants were taken to the J. J. Hospital while the assailants were arrested. The first accused denied the charge, and stated that the two complainants came to his door in a drunken state and created a disturbance. They began to assault him, when he in self-defence picked up a piece of firewood and struck them. The second accused also pleaded not guilty. He said as the complainants rushed into the room the lamp went out. They flourished their sticks in the dark which might have caused them the injuries. The Magistrate held the charge proved and sentenced the first accused to five months' rigorous imprisonment and the second to pay a fine of Rs. 100, or in default to suffer one month's imprisonment with hard labour. Out of the fine if recovered Rs. 25 were ordered to be paid to the complainants as compensation.

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 28.

Wednesday.—The barometer has risen in northern India and Burma and has fallen briskly on the central Madras coast where pressure is in large defect. The depression in the Bay has considerably intensified and the weather off the Madras coast is unsettled. Rain has fallen on the Coromandel and South Malabar coasts and in Ceylon, and a few showers are reported from the Burma coast. Trivandrum has received 2 inches and Madras 1½ inches. Rain will probably increase on the East Coast during the day, and showers may extend inland into South India. Showers are also probable in Malabar, but no rain of importance is likely elsewhere.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON WEDNESDAY, THE 28TH OCTOBER.

Stations.	Pressure at 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Variation, 1st June to date.
Bushire	29·91	NNW	8	89·1	65·7	53	...	0·00	— 0·05
Jask	29·91	E	6	87·3	72·5	70	...	0·00	— 0·14
Muscat	29·86	NW	2	84·4	80·1	78	...	0·12	— 0·37
Aden	29·91	ENE	17	86·3	73·9	74	...	0·05	— 9·27
Lahore	29·76	Calm	1	96·8	67·6	7	...	12·35	— 3·19
Sirsa	29·93	SE	2	94·3	66·1	62	...	12·38	+ 1·19
Delhi	29·94	E	2	89·7	64·4	70	...	12·89	— 11·99
Agra	29·91	NE	2	90·3	64·6	62	...	23·47	— 3·78
Cawnpore	29·92	NNE	2	89·6	64·0	71	...	1·97	— 3·04
Allahabad	29·92	Calm	1	87·1	61·5	89	...	6·97	+ 8·71
Jhansi	29·94	ENE	1	90·7	65·4	71	...	24·8	— 1·91
Jacobabad	29·93	Calm	7	100·0	67·4	72	...	2·42	— 0·19
Karachi	29·96	Calm	7	85·9	76·2	92	...	3·68	— 2·07
Jeypore	29·96	Calm	1	94·2	61·7	55	...	22·3	— 1·26
Ajmere	29·87	Calm	1	89·4	61·7	65	...	21·32	× 1·55
Deesa	29·91	E	5	88·6	62·4	51	...	19·39	— 4·03
Ahmedabad	29·90	N	1	90·2	59·5	5	...	6·40	— 6·59
Bhuj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jamnagar	29·91	ENE	7	91·0	67·2	76	...	25·64	× 4·07
Dwarka	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajkot	29·94	N	3	94·8	61·8	4	...	22·6	— 6·03
Bhavnagar	29·91	N	4	89·0	67·0	61	...	22·69	+ 4·80
Verawal	29·88	N	10	91·1	69·2	10	...	23·4	+ 5·37
Nermuch	29·92	NW	3	90·1	63·3	35	...	0·61	+ 2·00
Indore	29·94	Calm	1	87·3	61·1	65	...	46·35	× 14·42
Saugor	29·93	E	1	86·4	64·5	74	...	41·2	— 4·35
Jubulpore	29·95	SSE	2	82·9	65·4	85	...	51·94	— 3·91
Mohanbadar	29·92	NE	1	88·7	59·3	68	...	14·50	— 4·2
Khandwa	29·96	E	2	91·2	57·1	4	...	28·88	— 0·85
Raipur	29·90	NE	6	82·4	58·5	50	...	38·57	— 8·57
Nagpur	29·93	N	4	87·3	58·7	41	...	34·47	+ 8·37
Amraoti	29·94	ENE	6	88·2	63·0	44	...	33·73	+ 7·37
Akola	29·94	E	4	90·4	65·9	5	...	26·46	— 2·78
Surat	29·97	N	5	84·1	66·0	55	...	40·17	— 3·44
Malegaon	29·97	W	4	90·4	61·6	35	...	8·41	— 4·39
Bombay	29·96	ENE	9	88·1	74·7	75	...	76·5	+ 2·84
Poona	29·92	NNW	8	90·5	66·4	41	...	28·79	— 5·61
Ahmednagar	29·919	NW	6	86·4	58·6	4	...	31·60	+ 12·29
Aurangabad	29·90	E	8	87·3	57·7	4	...	26·80	...
Sholapur	29·93	NE	10	87·2	66·7	37	...	38·47	+ 11·10
Ratnagiri	29·84	NE	7	88·5	65·6	...	...	0·66	× 0·67
Bijapur	29·88	NNE	4	84·4	55·0	4	...	9·14	+ 5·04
Belgaum	29·91	NNE	9	82·3	60·4	8	...	37·35	— 5·46
Marmugoa	29·82	SE	6	84·5	69·5	52	...	96·5	+ 8·43
Karwar	29·81	E	4	87·3	61·7	18	...	125·8	+ 8·61
Mangalore	29·78	Calm	1	84·9	71·9	96	...	124·37	× 14·29
Calicut	29·86	Calm	1	89·1	71·7	58	...	100·91	+ 10·11
Cochin	29·75	E	1	85·3	74·7	76	...	102·73	× 17·73
Bangalore	29·36	NW	8	76·2	62·1	40	...	35·92	× 13·75
Secunderabad	29·83	NE	4	81·6	63·1	8	...	14·02	+ 15·42
Masulipatam	29·83	N	4	86·0	72·1	5	...	44·25	× 14·0
Pellary	29·85	NNW	4	86·1	68·2	1	155	18·3	× 4·31
Cuddapah	29·82	NE	6	84·7	67·0	60	...	31·5	× 7·23
Madras	29·74	NNW	7	75·0	69·0	100	...	29·8	× 3·61
Coimbatore	29·84	Calm	1	85·1	66·1	51	...	14·52	× 1·10
Trichinopoly	29·66	SW	1	81·4	70·4	74	...	17·65	— 0·01
Negapatam	29·72	SW	5	76·7	69·5	8	0·17	23·37	+ 3·17
Colombo	29·790	WSW	13	82·0	74·8	9	0·14	39·7	× 7·33

In column "Wind Rate per hour" L = Light, M = Moderate, F = Fresh, S = Strong, H = Heavy

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes have been very irregular showing a brisk to rapid rise in the Indus Valley, the Punjab United Provinces, Rajputana and at Rajkot and Saugor, a brisk fall at Masulipatam and Madras and a slight rise or fall elsewhere. The barometer is in defect of normal over nearly the whole country more especially on and off the Coromandel Coast, where the deficiency ranges from ·12 to ·17 of an inch.

Winds on the Coromandel Coast are cyclonic while they are very variable in direction elsewhere. The force has been generally light.

Temperature.—The greatest departures noticeable are:—Maximum 5° to 9° in excess at Agra and Karachi and 5° to 14° in defect at Bangalore, Cuddapah, Madras and Trichinopoly; minimum, from 5° to 10° in defect at Neemuch, Khandwa Raipur, Nagpur, Akola, Malegaon, Poona, Sholapur Ratnagiri, Bijapur Belgaum, Mormugao, Karwar, Cuddapah, Madras and Negapatam. The maximum varied from 100° at Jacobabad to 73° at Bangalore and the minimum from 76° at Calicut and Karachi to 54° at Jubbulpore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is more or less cloudy in the Madras Presidency, Mysore, Ceylon, on the Malabar Coast and at Sholapur, Mormugao, Belgaum, Karwar, Bijapur, Akola, Amraoti, Nagpur and Raipur. Humidity charges are irregular.

Rain.—About an inch and half has fallen at Madras and light to moderate showers at Negapatam and Colombo.

Weather.—The barometer has fallen briskly on the North Coromandel Coast and the abnormal chart indicates the existence of a depression to the east of Madras in the Bay. The winds all over the country lying to the south of latitude 21° and to the east of longitude 75° are cyclonic and weather there is more or less influenced by the depression and is cloudy. The sea is rising at Madras and is reported to be rough at Colombo.

A. J. L. GRIMES,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay 27th October 1903.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. ..... inches	29·793
Temperature of the Air ..... degrees	81·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer ..... "	75·1
Dew Point ..... "	69·5
Relative humidity of Air	0·698
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky counted=10) ...	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ..... degrees	88·1
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.) ..... "	71·6
General Direction of wind	NW, E, NW, NNW, N.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours ..... miles	237

From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Meteorological Observatory.

THE Navigazione Generale shares have had an active and buoyant market within the last fortnight, writes the "Financial News" in the first week of October, and promise to remain a very interesting security for some time to come

THE
NEW EGERTON WOOLLEN MILLS COMPANY, LD.,
DHARIWAL, PUNJAB.
MANUFACTURE
TUSSAH SERGES
SPECIALLY DESIGNED,
FOR BOMBAY WEAR
A Luxury, some say a Necessity.
Specially Woven
to stand Daily Washing if required,
OF PURE MATERIAL,
WIDTH 27", Rs. 1-8 PER YARD.

FINE CASHMERES, 54", Rs. 2-4
In 60 Shades for
COSTUMES.
WORSTEDS, 54", Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 3-8
In 6 Solid Colours and Blue and Black Striped six patterns.
FLANNELS, SERGES, AND TWEEDS.
ABOVE ARE A FEW OF
THIS SEASON'S SPECIALITIES
FOR LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.

BLANKETS, better Value than English, and entirely of Pure Wool only.

CHOLERA BELTS As. 9 to Rs 1-4

Army Necessaries and all classes of
WOOLLEN (*but no Cotton*) GOODS.

CHALLENGE

IN consequence of MOSES BENJAMIN issuing a Circular warning the Public against being "peele(d) like Oranges," and his letter to an up-country paper, I am desirous of having a public ntest for speed, legibility and reading when written by six or more of my Pupils, with six weeks' training, as against Moses Benjamin's six or more Pupils SIX MONTHS Pitman teaching, for Rs. 2,000, each party placing Rs. 1,000 in a Bank, and the winning Pupils to receive the full amount, or if it is a personal matter I will meet him for a like amount, for speed, legibility and transcription. The contest must take place within seven days, owing to my various engagements.

Mr. PEELE has (this day, 28th October) received a Registered Letter from Moses Benjamin in which he calls himself "a Gentleman" and boasts "that he has vested landed interests in Bombay." Such nonsence and excuses is not an acceptance of Mr. PEELE'S CHALLENGE. The Type Written Registered Letter, Signature and other tell tales, side by side, very luminously with certain annonymous letters that Mr. PEELE has received.

NOTE.—The seven days is up, to-morrow, and Mr. PEELE has engagements to Lecture at half a dozen Schools in Broach and Ahmedabad and to open out a Branch Studio this week, so Moses Benjamin can go to sleep like Rip-van-Winkle, until Mr. PEELE feels inclined to re-open the question.

WARWICK PEELE,
Principal.

1st lesson write any word.
4th " 40 words minute.
11th " 120 words minute.
No books to buy.

THE "UP-TO-DATE
SHORTHAND."
HEAD STUDIO for INDIA, White House, Apollo Bunder, Bombay.
BRANCHES: 53, Esplanade Road, Bombay. (Central).
Do. Poona.
Do. Karachi, Sind.
No classes to attend. Pupil comes for 10 minutes at any time between 9 and 5-30 o'clock.
POSTAL PUPILS may learn quite as easily as attending at the Studios. Remit Rs. 2 for the first lesson and full particulars, or Rs. 21 for the full course of 21 lessons.
WARWICK PEELE, Principal.
☞ ADDRESS.—The Secretary, any branch as above.

KOSSI SILKS! KOSSI SILKS!!
KOSSI SILKS!!!
OUR ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE.
VAST REDUCTION IN THE PRICES.
The SALE will COMMENCE from 1st October, and REMAIN in force till 31st December, 1903. Please write for Samples to make your Selections from, to
N. C. BANERJEE & Co.,
BENARES CANTONMENT.

KING, KING & Co.,
BOMBAY.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.
REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM, Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.
LONDON:
HENRY S. KING & CO.

CORSTORPHAN'S HOTEL,
SIMLA.
ON THE MALL FACING THE SNOWS.
Opposite His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief's Residence.
WITHIN five minutes' walk of the Church, Town Hall and Post and Telegraph Offices, Married Quarters — Bachelors' Block — Billiard Table — Tennis Court.
For terms and particulars please apply to
NORMAN CORSTORPHAN,
MANAGER AND PROPRIETOR,
Manager Hotel Metropole, Simla, 1899 to 1902.

THE
BOMBAY ELECTRIC Co.,
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS
AND
CONTRACTORS.
STOCK & SHOW ROOMS,
9-11, MEDOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.

DON'T FORGET
That a really First Class PIANO by BROADWOOD,
COLLARD,
BRINSMEAD,
KNAKE,
does not cost more than Pianos by unknown makers. S. ROSE & Co., hold the best selection of Pianos in India.
S. ROSE & Co.,
FORT, BOMBAY.

SMOKE.
McDOWELL'S
BAHADUR CIGARS.
BOUQUETS,
QUEEN EMPRESS,
SPECIAL,
TORPEDO SHAPE,
BAHADURS,
MANILLAS,
DAWSON, &c.
MAHOMED HOOSEIN KARIM & Co.,
193, ABDOOL REHMAN STREET, BOMBAY.

RATNER SAFE CO., LD.,
OF LONDON,
MANUFACTURERS OF
TWELVE CORNER BENT
FIRE, FALL, AND THIEF
RESISTING SAFES.
WE have received a large consignment of these SAFES to be SOLD at the Wholesale Prices. Apply to the Undersigned, at their Office, 67, Meadow Street, Fort.
PURSHOTAM VISHRAM & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS.
Bombay, July, 1903.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,
BANKERS, MERCHANTS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS.
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE,
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS, PULLIOATL, LONDON.
A. B. C. CODE USED.
CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.
INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.
PASSAGES booked by a line of Steamers.
ALL AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.
The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, or Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions at Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

PIANOFORTES
SPECIALLY BUILT for INDIA and guaranteed to stand the Climate of India.
SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE
STUTTGART.
JULIUS BLÜTHNER
LEIPZIG.
S. & P. ERARD
LONDON.
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.
Pianos by the above well-known makers may be obtained for Cash or on the Hire System under which, by the payment of a fixed amount monthly, slightly in excess of the ordinary charge for simple hire, the Instrument becomes the property of the Hirer on the completion of twelve or twenty-four payments, as the case may be.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES
on application to
THE SOLE AGENTS:
MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, OCT. 29, 1903.

MORLEY'S LIFE OF GLADSTONE.

WHEN Mr. John Morley applied to the late Queen for permission, in writing his biography of William Ewart Gladstone, to use certain documents under her control, her Majesty, replying, expressed a hope that the subject would "not be handled in the narrow way of Party." Mr. Morley bore the admonition in mind, and though he may not have entirely succeeded, he certainly gives prominent figures on the other side greater credit for honesty and integrity than other biographers have given them, and that he has striven after impartiality is evident. He does not pretend to approach his subject in an attitude of cold detachment; he does not conceal his political sympathies. In more than one place he writes as a partisan and an apologist; in many another as a eulogist, and to say that he is ever other than a loyal disciple of his chief is mere misrepresentation. Still the work is an invaluable record of some of the most interesting years of the Victorian era, and it is no exaggeration to say that no other writer of the present day could have produced this monumental biography. Mr. Gladstone left but few fragments of autobiography, yet he preserved every scrap of his memoranda and correspondence. Several thousands of letters were showered in upon Mr. Morley from outside, and we learn that between two and three hundred thousand written papers passed through his hands in the course of preparing the work, to say nothing of a diary which Mr. Gladstone kept for 70 years of his life. Nothing would have been easier, says Mr. Morley, than to have expanded the three volumes into a hundred, had he utilised as large a proportion of the documents as usually find their way into biography. But that would have been to fall into a literary fault, such as that of which he accuses Mr. Gladstone. He admits that his style was neither clear nor free from prolixity. "Even importunity for a subscription," we read, "never made him curt—'I am sure you will not misconstrue me, when I beg respectfully to state that your efforts will stand better without my personal co-operation.'" Mr. Morley contrasts the brevity of the Duke of Wellington:—"F.M., the Duke of Wellington begs leave to decline to interfere in any manner in the matter to which Mr. Gladstone's letter refers." Mr. Morley, in the midst of "the two or three hundred thousand papers," permits himself an observation here: "What the matter was we cannot tell; but we may guess that it was perhaps less tersely propounded." Nor, again, does Mr. Morley set himself to deny the existence of a certain sophistry in Mr. Gladstone's speeches and writings and even in his public acts. The biographer devotes himself rather to tracing back this strain to its causes—to the influence, for one thing, of "that dreadful tangle of economies and reserves" in which the Oxford Movement was involved.

Here and there Mr. Gladstone tells his own story, having been at pains to put his case before the world. In these places Mr. Morley is wise to let his subject speak. But in many of the scenes—those of later years particularly the biographer was also an actor and a spectator, and then we have his views as such. Whilst, therefore, the earlier chapters of the biography are purely historical, as the work progresses, Mr. Morley describes, explains, and gives life to the great episodes through which the two passed together. There are some, perhaps, who would have preferred that less prominence had been given to the earlier incidents of Mr. Gladstone's political life—those for instance of the days before he "found grace" among the Whigs. Then again they might have preferred that his ever-present ambition had been lost sight of. Mr. Gladstone denied that he was ambitious and Mr. Morley recounts an occasion on which the subject was discussed. "Well," he said, "I do not think that I can tax myself in my own life with ever having been much moved by ambition." "The remark so astonished me," says Mr. Morley, "that, as he afterwards playfully reported to a friend, I almost jumped up from my chair. We soon shall reach a stage in his career when both remark and surprise may explain themselves. We shall see that if ambition means love of power or fame for the sake of glitter, decoration, external renown, or even dominion and authority on their own account—and all these are common passions enough in strong natures as well as weak—then his view of himself was just. I think he had none of it. Ambition in a better sense, the motion of a resolute and potent genius to use strength for the purposes of strength, to clear the path, dash obstacles aside, force good causes forward—such a quality as that is the very law of the being of a personality so vigorous, intrepid, confident, and capable as his." Thus does Mr. Morley explain away the incident, and make a virtue of the shortcoming he had previously condemned. We come across some highly instructive passages in the extracts from Mr. Gladstone's diary at the time he and Mr. Chamberlain got across on the subject of Home Rule, the days preceding the secession of the Unionist party. Referring to Mr. Chamberlain's speech at the Cobden Club, he writes:—"He admits without stint that in a Cabinet concessions may be made as to action, but he seems to claim an unlimited liberty of speech. Now I should be as far as possible from asserting that under all circumstances speech must be confined within the exact limits to which action is tied down. But I think the dignity and authority, not to say the honour and integrity, of Government require that the liberty of speaking beyond those limits should be exercised sparingly, reluctantly, and with much modesty and reserve, whereas Chamberlain's Birmingham speech exceeded it largely, gratuitously, and with a total absence of recognition of the fact that he was not an individual but a member of a body. And the claim made last night to liberty of speech must be read with the practical illustration afforded by the Birmingham discourse, which evidently now stands as an instance, a sort of moral instance, of the mode in which liberty of speech is to be reconciled with limitation of action." That Mr. Chamberlain saw eye to eye with his late chief on this point subsequently seems demonstrated by the resignation of the late Colonial Secretary that he might enjoy the privilege afforded by a position of greater freedom and less responsibility.

The chapters concerning Queen Victoria and Mr. Gladstone will afford the most novel and interesting reading to the public. They have never heard of them before, except in a general way. They are here given full prominence. In the early days of his Ministerial career he was in favour, but later he was perpetually at strife with the Court. On the death of the Prince Consort, "Of all her Ministers," wrote Dean Wellesley to Mr. Gladstone, "she seemed to me to think that you had most entered into her sorrows, and she dwelt especially upon the manner in which you had parted from her." They talked about Schiller, together, for one thing, and Mr. Gladstone, in a letter to his wife, wished he had found courage to direct the Queen's attention to those lines in the prologue to "Wallenstein" which tell how absorbing grief may find relief in strenuous duties. The coolness originated in the Queen's resentment of the recall of Sir Bartle Frere from South Africa. Then the Queen was opposed to Sir Charles Dilke being included in the Cabinet in 1882. Her Majesty asked him in 1883, when he was going again to Midlothian, to remember that he now spoke with the responsibility of a Minister. When she offered him a peerage Mr. Gladstone replied that it was "really most kind of the Queen to testify such an interest" in the diminution of his labours, but he respectfully preferred to stay where he was. At the same time he did not "share the feeling which led Sir R. Peel to put upon record what seemed a perpetual, or almost a perpetual, self-denying ordinance for his family." When Mr. Gladstone went abroad with Sir Donald Currie he omitted to ask leave, a serious oversight on the part of a Minister of the Crown, and he was reprimanded for it, also for going to Copenhagen. He stated that "he had no desire or idea beyond a glance, if only for a few hours, at a little of the fine and peculiar scenery of Norway. But he is also responsible for having acquiesced in the proposal (which originated with Mr. Tennyson) to spend a day at Copenhagen. Mr. Gladstone ought, perhaps, to have foreseen that . . . his momentary and unpremeditated contact with the Sovereigns at Fredensborg would be denounced, or suspected of a mischievous design. He has, however, some consolation in finding that, in England at least, such a suspicion appears to have been confined to two secondary journals, neither of which has ever found (so far as he is aware) in any act of his anything but guilt and folly. Thus, adopting to a great extent your Majesty's view, Mr. Gladstone can confirm your Majesty's belief that (with the exception of a sentence addressed to the King of the Hellenes singly respecting Bulgaria) there was on all hands an absolute silence in regard to public affairs." All the same, the Minister invariably succeeded in offending his sovereign, the explanation offered being that they never understood one another. It is not necessary to follow the course of the history through the many political struggles in which Mr. Gladstone was concerned. We have sufficiently indicated the character of the work and its value as contemporary history.

THE IMPROVEMENT TRUST'S WORK.

THERE is hope for the Improvement Trust when we find such criticism of its doings coming from an influential member as that of Sir James Willcocks on the housing question. We are in absolute agreement with the views of General Willcocks on this matter. The Trust has gone on with its work from the wrong end, and has been hitherto entirely impervious to criticism. It is an admirable thing when a public body does its duty regardless of the objections which may be urged, but the Improvement Trust has neither done what was expected of it nor has it paid a great deal of attention to the points that have been made against its policy. Within the last four years there has been a transformation in certain areas of the city that does not promise well for the future, and if the latest proposal be adopted, portions of Bombay that are now fairly healthy will, as General Willcocks predicts, suffer a considerable change for the worse. It is odd that an institution which is styled a Board for the improvement of the city should lay itself open to the charge of disfiguring it and endangering the health of sections of the community. If the poor people rendered homeless by the operations of the Trust in the Native City are to be dumped down in hastily erected structures on the Sea Face for two years it can be readily understood what will follow. The Chairman of the Improvement Trust reminds us that General Gatacre placed one of the largest plague hospitals on the area within the Churney Road Gardens. But the measures taken in those days were measures of panic, and in any case the Plague Hospital was a temporary institution. It cannot be said that anything the Trust does is of a temporary nature. It moves so slowly that its action becomes permanent; and if the location of several thousand persons on the Sea Face be permitted for two years, they are likely to remain there altogether. There is no guarantee that in two years' time permanent accommodation will be found for them elsewhere or that the difficulty of housing the evicted will not have become more acute. If, as is suggested, some other site be selected there is a prospect that the Improvement authority will be obliged to hasten its action in order to provide permanent abodes for the people. The Kennedy Sea Face has been utilised for several seasons now as a location for health camps during the plague epidemics, but while that practice is of itself objectionable, it has been tolerated because of the exceptional circumstances which make it necessary. But the Improvement Trust cannot be permitted to utilise one of the finest possessions of the City as a means of escaping a difficulty which the Board's policy has created. Before proceeding with its ambitious street schemes the Trust should have decided what was to be done with the people whose dwellings would have to come down. That question has to be decided now, at a somewhat late stage, in relation to scheme No. 2. After the protest which has been made it would seem that the Sea Face has been saved from the disfigurement which threatened it and an important area of the City from a danger to public health, and for this result Sir James Willcocks is entitled to our thanks.

INDUSTRIAL EXPANSION IN CANADA.

CANADA is going ahead in more ways than one. The success which has attended the efforts of the Canadian Emigration Department in London appears likely to be accompanied by considerable industrial development. Some time ago we commented upon the opportunities which present themselves in Canada to men who are prepared to risk capital upon industrial enterprises. There was plenty of evidence at that time that such investment would be likely to give good returns. Since then, however, new evidence that the industrial prospects of Canada are very great has been collected, and there is every reason to anticipate that in the near future this fact will be more fully recognised. There is no reason why the great industrial prosperity of the United States should not be shared, at any rate to some extent, by Canada. Her natural resources are very similar, and that fact has been quickly grasped by American capitalists. It is pointed out in the "Canadian Gazette" that at the present time United States capital is flowing into Canada in very many places for various industrial uses. The emigration commissioners in London invite investigation into the value of investments in Canada, and direct prospective speculators to the banks of the country, who should be in the best position to state definitely in which direction money could be devoted with the surest prospect of profit. But for ordinary purposes, to prove the growing tendency to industrial development, it is only necessary to look at the condition of existing concerns and the numbers of new ones that are continually cropping up. Almost every phase of manufacture already exists in Canada. Naturally enough the class of industry to be found in any particular area is most often determined by the natural advantages and resources of the district. In the timber-producing counties are to be found woodenware factories; iron foundries have been located in iron-producing districts; and canning factories where fruit and vegetables are grown. But there is illimitable chance of expansion. The various districts have been canvassed with a view to ascertaining the extent of possible development, and from everywhere, where sufficient interest is taken in the matter, a uniform reply has been received, that given the necessary capital new industries would be acceptable and would lead to profit. Canning factories are at present the most numerous, and in view of the fact that at present Canada is essentially an agricultural country, it may be expected that that industry will grow still further. But there is abundant scope for iron manufacture, wood working, woollen manufacture, and innumerable industries which the man of small capital in England could take up with great advantage. It is very evident from the trend of events at present that if British emigrants do not take up this question the field will be quickly occupied by American capitalists, and it is to be hoped that the mutual profit which would accrue to Great Britain and this promising colony should not be lost.

THE new rules for the regulation of Shikar in the Bombay forests, which we rescued a fortnight ago from the oblivion of the Government "Gazette," where they lay concealed from view, have been republished in a Press Note issued by the Revenue Department.

THE despatch from the Government of India to the Secretary of State on the proposal to transfer the summer headquarters of the Punjab Government from Simla to Dalhousie has gone Home.

THE inspection of the Simla-Kalka Railway is now being made by Mr. J. S. Brown, Inspecting Officer to the Government for Company Railways, as a preliminary to the line being officially declared ready for traffic. Mr Brown made the journey from Kalka to Simla on Monday, and was to make the return journey on Tuesday.

IT is likely that the Hyderabad State will, like other Native States in Southern India, contribute handsomely towards the expenses of the Industrial Exhibition to be held next December in Madras in connection with the Indian National Congress. Mr. A. G. Dunlop, C.I.E., Revenue Secretary, is said to be very sympathetic, having promised every assistance in securing exhibits from the Nizam's dominions.

THE Lebanon, Beirut, and its neighbourhood sent four million oranges to Damascus last year against three millions the year before.

A NEW railway system, which is stated to provide for the transmission of letters, newspapers, and goods, but not passengers, at a speed of 150 to 200 miles an hour, is announced as having been patented by Mr Thal. Under this system it is claimed that the Indian mail might be in Calcutta within three days of leaving London.

DAMASCUS consumed in the year 1901 500 chests of Indian tea, each chest containing forty kilogrammes or 88 lbs., and paid three francs seventy-five centimes per kilogramme. In 1902 one thousand chests, of the same size and at the same price, were drank in the same town. This increased consumption was consequent on the Government advice to drink tea as a healthy beverage during the cholera epidemic.

As only perfectly untainted apples can be utilised in the making of cider some Canadian fruit exporters have decided to limit their considerable export of cider apples to dried ones. The apples are cut in slices by a turnip slicing machine, then dried, and packed in sugar-casks. They lose in this process 90 per cent. of their original weight, but not the smallest atom of their cider-making quality or capacity.

TO MACEDONIA.

SCENES ON THE FRONTIER.

[BY GEORGE LYNCH.]

IT was a perfectly glorious morning when we left Sofia at nine o'clock. Yesterday it had been blowing a whole gale and raining in torrents, and bitterly cold besides, so that this morning, after this blizzard playing amongst the Balkans, it was not surprising to find that it had left their tops covered with snow. It was the first time they appeared so this autumn, writes Mr. George Lynch in the "Westminster Gazette." I could not help thinking, when we were feeling this first shudder of winter, of those unfortunate thousands of old people, women, and children who are taking refuge from the Turks in the mountain forests. I had intended to ride to the frontier, and had provided myself with an excellent horse I bought him on the advice of a couple of cavalry-officer friends who knew him. From his appearance alone I would never have done so. There was a look of philosophic doubtfulness about his rather long legs that immediately caused me to christen him "Arthur Balfour." Personally I would have preferred an animal with more barrel, but he is well bred, and his breeding makes up for many things. What with two cameras, something to eat on the way, and even the minimum of luggage, I thought it would be much more advisable to drive at least as far as Dupnitza; so I and my interpreter companion (he is a class above dragoman) joined two others going down and took two vehicles of the victoria type. They had three horses to theirs, harnessed abreast, as is the custom here, and we four, as "Arthur Balfour" was harnessed in the near outside place.

The journey began along a level road past the large cavalry camp, the little brick buildings of which were constructed by the Russians. An electric tram runs along it for about five miles, at the end of which are a pretty park and a casino adjoining a brewery. The late proprietor of the brewery first presented the park to the city of Sofia, and on his death left the city the brewery also. What a fine example for any English or American brewers who have not already given away their breweries to their shareholders! Beyond this the road ascends through a pass in the mountains, the steep sides covered with trees in all the glory of autumn foliage; and above, where the pines stop and shade off to purple and brown undergrowth or dark rock there was the brilliant snow. Then down again and across a plain of poor, stony land, to ascend again, where I saw industrious peasants with wooden ploughs drawn by oxen ploughing land that was literally at an angle of 45 degrees or steeper. At a picturesque little hamlet we stopped for lunch, to find that by each section of our party taking it for granted the other had got the luncheon basket that it had been left behind.

We all silently thanked the Australian of the party for giving vent to feelings which our vocabularies were totally inadequate to do justice to. A dish of eggs at a farmhouse, cooked with peprica (green peppers) and milk, was much better, however, than we either expected or deserved. The second part of the road was execrably bad, and I don't know how the vehicles stood it; loose stones everywhere, some about the size of a melon, and outcropping rocks about a foot high all along. The horses, including "Arthur B.," behaved with great nimbleness and showed themselves really wonderful little animals. Our driver had come along the road a few days before, and there was not water for his horses to be got in any of the wells. At six o'clock we were driving up the main street of Dupnitza, over pavement closely resembling the dry bed of a torrent.

The streets were alive with soldiers who are quartered in the town, most of the largest houses being occupied by them. A battalion of reservists were marching through as we arrived, and a more hardy and workmanlike lot of fellows it would be difficult to find. A friend in Sofia had telegraphed to a friend of his here to meet me and look after me, and he brought me to his house. It is a delightful old Turkish house, with carved wooden ceilings, wardrobes let into the walls, and settees running continuously round the room about a foot and a half from the ground, on which the Turks used to sit cross-legged. The walls are all painted in the Turkish style, and the cornices in bright but rather hideous designs. Our dinner was very welcome at eight o'clock. First, grapes and small glasses of the native spirit were brought into the drawing-room. In the dining-room six plates were opposite each place, piled one upon the other; one knife and fork, with silver rests to put them on. Barefooted servant-girls removed with absolute noiselessness each plate as the course was finished. The dishes were placed in the centre of the table, and each person helped himself. With the last bugle-call sounding in the still night outside I went to my room, which looks out on a quaint flower, fruit, and vegetable garden—a delightful jumble of luxuriant vegetation. Two streams of water flow continuously into stone basins, lulling one with a sleepy murmurousness. Over the tree-tops of the garden and the tiled roofs of the village the snowy Balkans looked down from amid the stars.

I awoke with the music of marching men's feet in my ears—thrump, thrump, thrump, thrump—woke gradually, slowly, and was glad to feel that that old familiar sound was reality and not a dream. Across the garden, vague in the twilight of the dawn, I could see the lifting, bobbing stream of men with rhythmically swaying rifles. It was six o'clock when I went out. The little town is early astir. Here a man was pounding coffee in a long wooden cylinder, with an iron rod like a crowbar. The bakers had already lines of brown loaves in front of their open shops. A man was chopping mincemeat with a huge knife, and outside little cafés men were already sipping tea, Russian fashion, with lemon, or Turkish coffee. I had a couple of cups of the latter, which tasted excellent in the chilly, nipping air of the morning. Then I wended my way to the quarters of the refugees. Most of those who have come here found work on the farms in the neighbouring villages. There is a lot of employment just at present. The maize-harvest has just finished; now is the tobacco, and the vintage will commence here in a week. Most of those in the town are living in a large compound belonging to the monks of the monastery of Rile. Entering through a wide gate, we found a large courtyard inside and a two-story building with a wide gallery running round the upper story. The whole place was festooned with strings of tobacco-leaves drying.

Their village was burnt, and the woman's husband killed by the Turks. For five weeks she and the children were hiding in the forest and although her village is not a very great distance from the frontier, she could not reach it during that time. The child was taken sick during the time they were in the forest, and has been so ever since. I went from room to room, and everywhere it was the same story, with variations. I had a long talk with one bright, intelligent woman with a fine little baby in her arms. She said the Turks had begun to outrage women in her village, and then all the young women fled during the night, and the Turks, in punishment, flogged the men that remained.

I then had a long talk with a group of men. They were apparently simple peasant-folk, and there was no appearance of their exaggerating or striving to make out an exaggeratedly piteous tale. Every one of the thirteen in the group except one had been beaten by the Turks; while one fellow was telling me of his flogging, which happened a few days before, I asked him to take off his clothes and show me the marks, which he did immediately, and there they were, and terribly bad marks too. I asked the men what was the reason given for all this flogging. They explained that the excuse given by the Turks was to make them tell where the arms and bombs were hidden. If they go away to avoid temporarily this treatment their womenkind are outraged. If they run away while actually being flogged they are shot down.

One man to make him tell about arms had had his legs broken in the following manner: having been pinioned, he was made to kneel down; a long piece of timber was put under his shins, another was put behind his calves: the ends of both were securely fastened together, and men then stood on the timbers thus fastened. Then two Turks bent his body right back, throwing their entire weight upon his chest until after terrible agony they broke his legs.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

RUSSIAN GOVERNOR ATTACKED.

Attempted Assassination.

ASSAILANTS KILLED BY ESCORT.

LONDON, OCTOBER 28.

M. Galitzin, the Governor-General of the Caucasus, while driving in the environs of Tiflis yesterday was sprung upon in his carriage by three men and stabbed in the head.

His Cossack escort closed with the assailants who fled, but were pursued by the Cossacks, who fired and killed them.

The Governor-General's wounds were slight.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S TASK.

Strong Appeal to the Workers.

ADVANTAGE OF RETALIATION.

Mr. Chamberlain, speaking at Liverpool yesterday, made another strong appeal to the labour classes.

He dwelt upon the unfair competition of the foreign "sweated" manufactures, and said they were unhampered by the regulations enforced in the United Kingdom.

The working classes had the majority of votes, and the responsibility of accepting or rejecting his scheme rested with them.

He also appealed to the shipping industry, and pointed out that the power to retaliate would tend to remedy the unfairness arising from foreign bounties and discriminations and the exemption of the foreign shipping to British regulations.

THE POSITION OF UNIONISTS.

Back to the Liberal Fold.

DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE'S VIEWS.

The Duke of Devonshire, replying to a correspondent alluding to the proceedings of the Liberal Unionist conference at Newcastle on the 20th instant, which had resolved that the time has come to reconsider the fiscal policy of the country, says that in his opinion it may be necessary to reconsider the position of the Liberal Unionists towards the question of rejoining the Liberals.

FRANCE AND RUSSIA.

Conference of Foreign Ministers.

COUNT LAMSDORFF IN PARIS.

Count Lamsdorff has arrived in Paris to confer with M. Delcasse.

MACEDONIAN REFORMS.

The Austro-Russian Scheme.

SUPPORTED BY THE POWERS.

LONDON, OCTOBER 27.

Reuter learns that the Powers are perfectly united in supporting the Austro-Russian reform scheme in Macedonia.

FAR EAST CRISIS.

Russia at Yongampho.

THE INTEGRITY OF KOREA.

A NEW DANGER.

It is considered at Tokio that the Russian fortification of Yongampho now officially reported may lead to an important development as infringing Korean integrity.

THE CAMBRIDGESHIRE STAKES.

LONDON, OCTOBER 28.

The following is the result of the race for the Cambridgeshire Stakes :—

Hackler's Pride..... 1
Burses..... 2
Kilglass..... 3

THE VICEROY'S MOVEMENTS.

INSTALLATION OF THE MAHARAJA OF ALWAR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 28.

On his return from the Persian Gulf his Excellency the Viceroy will proceed to Rajputana, and will instal the Maharaja of Alwar on December 10th.

DEATH OF MR. C. E. BERESFORD.

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 28.

A telegram received in Calcutta to-day announced the death of Mr. C. E. Beresford on the 27th instant at Suez.

A CREMATORIUM FOR CALCUTTA.

Considerable progress has been made towards the establishment of a crematorium in Calcutta. Land has been acquired by the Corporation in Lower Circular Road Cemetery for the purpose, and estimates are being worked out for the construction of the necessary buildings.

RETIREMENT OF THE BISHOP OF TINNEVELLY.

MADRAS, OCTOBER 28.

The Right Rev. Samuel Morley, D.D., Lord Bishop of Tinnevelly and Madura, who was consecrated on the 28th October, 1896, by the then Metropolitan Dr. Johnson, retires to-day. His retirement is much regretted among the missions, Bishop and Mrs. Morley having endeared themselves to all classes. The Bishop was presented with an address and a massive silver bowl at a farewell meeting at Palamcottah.

THE TILAK CASE.

HEARING OF THE APPEAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, OCTOBER 28.

The hearing of Mr. Tilak's appeal was resumed to-day when the court was crowded. The Hon. Mr Khare continued his address to the court subjecting the evidence of Tai Maharaj to a close and critical examination. The evidence related to that portion where she was taken to Aurangabad by Tilak and Kharpade for the purpose of selecting boys for adoption and where she complained of being put under pressure in order to make an adoption. Every sentence she spoke before the Magistrate, as well as portions of what she said before Mr. Aston, was weighed closely, counsel endeavouring to make out that she contradicted herself over and over. He commenced by referring to her desire to make some return to Kharpade, one of the trustees, in the shape of a cloth or otherwise. She had been staying with him for some time, from which it was to be inferred that she had no cause of complaint with any of the trustees immediately before the Aurangabad adoption. Counsel insisted that whatever boys were to be selected they were not particularly to be from Kolhapur. The letter, according to the evidence, was written of her free accord. She was not tutored. Kharpade at this time was at Singhur. Another letter referred to being written to Kolhapur, she admitted that what she wrote was false on the ground as she complained that was written under pressure. Counsel drew the attention of the Court to Nagpurkar, this time exerting his influence, for Tai Maharaj complained that he was against obtaining the sum of money necessary for the adoption. This did not look like the position of Karbhari. In regard to the evidence relating to the adoption ceremonial counsel said that while Tai, speaking about the Kolhapur adoption, said that Bala Maharaj sat on a plank beside her, he could not sit on her lap as he was too big, at the Aurangabad adoption she laid stress on the point of no sitting on the lap and no giving and taking having occurred. Another point was that while the Kolhapur adoption was fixed to take place between seven and eight in the morning, Tai spoke to some people of the terms of the agreement two or three hours after the ceremony. This was obviously false. Although Tai denied knowing the contents of the document signed at Aurangabad it was patent from her own statements and letters that she did. Two letters were alleged to have been written from Aurangabad. The defence denied that the letters could have been written on 21st June, 1901. There were expressions in the letters which contradicted her. She wished the Court to believe that she was under restraint at Aurangabad, but she had been to see all her relatives in Aurangabad. Again on a certain Thursday she said she had not visited Ram's temple; while she complained on the other hand that she was kept from going to the temple in order to prove restriction. The fact was that she fenced in all her evidence, complaining of restrictions when it suited her. At Aurangabad she said she was restricted, and the fact was in evidence that on a certain day when Tilak and Kharpade were seated in the house at Aurangabad she was in an open spot where she saw a large number of people who came to see Tilak. It was nothing but to be expected of a man of the reputation of Tilak that he was visited by numbers of people and Tai was on an open spot, in front of the world, complaining of restriction. It was stated that Bhide, who accompanied Tai to Aurangabad, and who knew of letters said to have been written from Aurangabad, was not produced as a witness though the defence much wished him to be produced. The same thing occurred in reference to Kumbarkar, another very important witness. Commenting generally upon the evidence of Tai Maharaj counsel characterised it as absolutely untrustworthy and unreliable. Whatever may be said about the Aurangabad adoption there was no perjury in the case. The defence contended that a regular adoption had taken place. It may be a matter for the civil court to decide whether such adoption had consumated under all necessary ceremonial, which the defence argued it was, but there was no perjury. Counsel then reviewed the prosecuting witnesses, generally, Godu, on whom the Magistrate most relied next to Tai Maharaj herself, Parvati, Pundit Maharaj, Omkar, Ranade, Phadke, and Ghotavdekar, and pointed out discrepancies in the evidence of each of them, the last coming in for a large share of the remark. He had gone to the Wada with a policeman for the release of his boy and found him coming from Tulsibagh side. The woman servant could not substantiate the confinement and had stultified herself.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Major C. M. Cartwright, 36th Jacob's Horse, has been selected to officiate as Assistant Military Secretary to Sir Archibald Hunter

It is understood that Sir C. Egerton, who has been appointed a Lieutenant-General of an Indian Command, will on return to India, go to Madras.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. Grant, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for British Army Schools, Madras and Bombay Command, has been granted privilege leave.

Colonel H. A. Abbott, C. B, Colonel on the Staff, Nasirabad, has been granted the temporary rank of Brigadier-General.

On the recommendation of a Medical Board Major L. Munro, 1st Battalion, Hampshire Regiment, has been permitted to proceed to England on six months' leave.

Second-Lieutenant G. E. Goldsmith, 1st Battalion, Cheshire Regiment, has been appointed to the Army Service Corps, and directed to report himself at Aldershot for duty.

The following postings have been ordered :—Second-Lieutenants P. B. Jones, West Yorkshire Regiment, to the 1st Battalion; J. M. MacKenzie and K. S Robertson, Royal Scots, to the 2nd Battalion; and J. A. Harvey, B. P. Stevens, and J. C. Botham, the Suffolk Regiment, to the 2nd Battalion.

Captain F. L. B. Smith, 2nd Battalion, Royal Scots, has been warned to embark for India about the 28th November.

ARRIVALS, OCTOBER 27.—Wheatley, Bt.-Major, Beng., R. F. A., on duty, from England.

Fraser, Lt., Punj., R. G. A., from leave, from England.

Cadell, Lt., Punj., 45th Sikhs, on furlough, from Dera Ismailkhan.

Crawford, Captain, Punj., R. A. M. C., on leave, from Dalhousie.

Pearson, Brig.-Genl, Punj. Staff, on leave, from Poona.

Falkiner, Capt., Bo., 2nd C. Rangers, on duty, from Khandalla.

Heman, Lt, Bo., 29th Lancers, on leave, from Sirur.

Poynder, Lt.-Col, Bo., I. M. S., from leave, from England.

Couper, Lt., Ms., 6th D. Guards, on leave, from Dalhousie.

DEPARTURES, OCTOBER 27.—Moore, Capt., Bo. S. and T. Corps, from leave, to Mhow.

Montagu, Major, Bo., Suffolk Regt., to join, to Karachi.

Montresor, Capt., Bo., R. F. A., on duty, to Kirkee.

Marks, Major, Beng., R. A. M. C., on duty, to Lucknow.

O'Neill, Lt., Beng., P. W. Dept., on duty, to Roorkee.

Wheatley, Bt.-Major, Beng., R. F. A., on duty, to Allahabad.

Prince, Lt, Beng., R. E., on duty, to Calcutta.

Talloch, Major, Punj, R. E., from leave, to Dera Ismailkhan.

Glasgow, Major, Punj. the Queens, from leave, to Peshawar.

Conway, Lt., Punj., R. A. M. C., on duty, to Umballa.

THE AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

DURHAM LIGHT INFANTRY vs. THE EAST LANCASHIRE REGIMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, OCTOBER 28.

The second round of the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament commenced to-day. The match was between the Durham Light Infantry and the East Lancashire Regiment, which was one of the finest games witnessed up to date. It was one hard fought struggle from beginning to end. The forwards on both sides played a good worrying game while the defence of the back division left little open to cavil. At up to quarter of an hour neither side seemed any near scoring. Color-Sergeant Hardinge managed to find the net very skilfully. Play warmed up even more after this, but though the Durhams made repeated bids for victory the East Lancashire goal-keeper defended his charge with great ability.

The second half was a repetition in a great part of the first. The Durhams strove hard to equalise, but nothing daunted the Lancashire goal-keeper stopped some warm shots. The game ended in a win by the East Lancashire by one goal to nil.

MURDER AT POONA.

CULPRIT ARRESTED.

A brutal murder was committed this afternoon in the heart of the city. Manaji Gangaram Bankar, a vegetable seller in Reay Market, kept a mistress who lived with him for a couple of months, and left about two months ago. She re-appeared and the man afforded her protection. She again absconded, which enraged Manaji who procured a hatchet, and carried it every day with him and waited for an opportunity. Suddenly he met her in Sukerwar Peit. He immediately attacked her, stabbed her, and went to cut her throat. People in the meantime collected, and the murderer was arrested on the spot.

SIR ROBERT LOW.

HIS DEPARTURE FROM POONA,

Sir Robert Low, accompained by Miss Low, left for Bombay this morning. The departure was public. Before the appointed time a large number of Military officials were present, amongst whom were Lieutenant-General Sir Archibald Hunter, accompanied by his Military Secretary, Major Cartwright, Major-General Burnett, Brigadier-General Greenfield, Mr. Lucas, the District Judge, and Mrs. Lucas, Lord Bishop Linden, Colonel and Mrs. Lucas, Colonel and Mrs. Carter, Colonels Saunders, Bull, and Unslow, besides several officers of both the new regiments recently arrived, namely, the 93rd Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders and the East Lancashire Regiment. A guard of honor of the East Lancashires was in attendance. Sir Robert, accompanied by his daughter, drove up and the guard presented arms on the platform. He was received by those present and after shaking hands he entered his saloon. Cheers were given as the train steamed off.

ARRIVAL OF SIR ROBERT LOW.

GENERAL SIR ROBERT LOW, the retiring Commander of Bombay Forces, arrived in Bombay from Poona yesterday afternoon, preparatory to his departure by the mail steamer of Saturday. On the platform of the Victoria Terminus was drawn up a guard of honour of the Cheshire Regiment, with Band and Colour, under the command of Captain Ash and Lieutenant Ramsey. Among those present at the station to greet the General were Sir James Willcocks, commanding Bombay District; Colonel Western, A. A. G.; Major Baynes, D. A. A. G.; Colonel Hodgkinson, commanding the North Staffordshire Regiment; Colonel Morris, Principal Medical Officer; Sir Hurkissondas Narotumdas, etc. The train steamed in at the appointed hour, and Sir Robert Low, on alighting, shook hands with those present, and soon after drove away from the station.

NEWS IN ADVANCE OF THE MAIL.

A TUTOR'S CRIME.

FLOGS A PUPIL TO DEATH.

LONDON, October 10th.—A tutor named Dippold has been sentenced at Bayreuth, in Bavaria, to eight years' penal servitude and loss of civil rights for ten years for having inhumanly and repeatedly flogged the elder of two boys who were under his care, thereby causing his death. The unfortunate victim was 14 years of age.

The doctors described Dippold as sane, but said that he was morally perverted.

STEEL MAGNATES AND SHIP-BUILDING TRUST.

QUESTIONABLE METHODS.

INDIGNATION IN WALL STREET.

Mr. Pierpont Morgan and Mr. Schwab have dumped the bankrupt Bethlehem Iron and Steel Works upon the Ship-building Trust at a profit of 5,000,000 dollars (£1,000,00) in stock. They are accused of having sold the stock in advance of other pooled shipyard stock, and indignation and excitement prevail on Wall-street, where Mr. Morgan's denials are considered evasive.

AFFAIRS IN SERVIA.

PROMOTION FOR A REGICIDE.

Colonel Maschine, who was one of the most prominent movers in the conspiracy for the assassination of King Alexander and Queen Draga, has been appointed to the command of the Belgrade-Danube Division of the Servian Army

The British Government has steadily refused to recognise M. Yovitchich, who was appointed Servian Charge d'Affaires in London after the assassinations.

THE FISCAL CAMPAIGN.

MR. BALFOUR'S PAMPHLET.

UNIONIST OPPOSITION TO FOOD TAXES.

London, October 10th.—One hundred thousand copies of Mr. Balfour's pamphlet, "Notes on Insular Free-trade," have been sold.

London, October 11th.—Lord James of Hereford, one of the leading Liberal Unionist peers, opposes the taxation of food, or any departure from free-trade.

The "New York Journal" believes the British colonies do not desire an Imperial Customs Union. The same journal declares that protection has doubled the cost of living in the United States.

The "Neue Freie Presse," of Vienna, says protection engenders higher protection. It suggests the possibility of Europe and America replying to Mr. Balfour's proposed tariffs by continuous retaliation.

The "Pester Lloyd," of Buda-Pesth, remarks that the British voter must decide whether the British workmen shall buy tea, coffee, and cocoa cheaper than bread and meat.

HEAVY RAINS IN ENGLAND AND NEW YORK.

London, October 10.—Rain has fallen for 30 hours in New York, and no fewer than 9·9 inches have been recorded. Portions of the New York Central line and goods yards are submerged to a depth of 12ft.

Thousands of acres have been inundated in the north of England. The River Tyne is so high that traffic has been suspended.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA MOUNTED SPORTS.

THIRD DAY.

THE annual Athletic and Sporting Meeting of the Bombay Gymkhana was continued yesterday afternoon. There was a strong breeze and the sun was by no means so hot as on the two opening days of the meeting. The day was devoted to mounted events, and the interest which had been manifested earlier in the week was well maintained. The officials of the day were as follows :—Judges—Colonel Hodgkinson and Mr. F. A. Prevost; Clerks of the Course—Messrs. J. H. Symington and W. C. Symes; Starters—Major C. E. Boyne and Mr. J. A. Lord; Clerk of the Scales—Mr. Marshall Read; Handicapper—Mr. J. Murdoch; Honorary Secretaries—the Hon. A. Hill Trevor and Mr. T. L. Roberts. The first two events were devoted to Individual Tent-Pegging. The entries were very good, though the form displayed was not quite up to the average. Mr. A. S. Galtrey took both his pegs in good style, but he was beaten in respect of pace by Mr. T. D. Moore, and Mr. Symons eventually tied on points with Mr. Galtrey. In the decider Mr. Galtry failed and fell into third place. Mr. T. D. Moore also carried off the Tent-Pegging for Ponies with a fair amount of ease, but the general form displayed in the event was poor. There were nine entries in the Ponies Jumping Competition, and some pretty jumping was witnessed. Mr. H. E. E. Proctor, who won the same event last year, rode Richmond, and his animal took all the obstacles in very fine style, and eventually captured first honours without difficulty. In the Polo Ball Race Mr. L. Barraclough led all the way, and won with something to spare, Mr. J. St. J. Graham was a good second, but the rest were nowhere. In the Horse Scurry Handicap there were 15 entries, and Mr. A. S. Galtrey's Under Housemaid was regarded as the probable winner. Misty Lass bolted before the race and threw his rider. The race proved a good one. Housemaid waited on Darius until about fifty yards from the winning post, and then drew away and won by two lengths. The Lloyd Lindsay Competition proved very interesting. Several of the teams were, however, disqualified for nonfulfilment of the conditions. The following were the details :—

TENT-PEGGING (INDIVIDUAL.) HORSES.

T D Moore 1; H S Symons 2; A S Galtrey 3.

TENT-PEGGING (INDIVIDUAL.) PONIES (14-2 AND UNDER.)

T D Moore 1; Captain A D Creagh; W H Scott 3.

JUMPING COMPETITION FOR HORSES.

H E E Procter's Richmond 1; J G P Alston's Neptune 2; J G P Alston's Miss Milligan 3.

POLO BALL RACE.

L Barraclough 1; J St J Graham 2.

HORSE SCURRY HANDICAP.

For cup valued at Rs. 49. For all horses and ponies that have never won a race of any description of the declared value of Rs. 50 or over. Horses—Catch-weights over 13 stone. Ponies.—14-2 and under—Catch weights over 11 stone. Distance.—About 2½ furlongs.

A S Galtrey's Under Housemaid. (Sc), Owner 1; R G Campbell's Darius (25 yards) Owner 2; J G P Alston's Neptune (15 yards) Owner 3.

LLOYD-LINDSAY COMPETITION.

NATIONAL BANK.—T W McLachlan, J. Carnegie J D Johnston, and D H Brand 1. Time—3min. 6 secs.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.—L Stansfield, C M Gray, H Townsley, and R Aspinall 2. Time—3 min. 8 2-5 secs.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.—Lieut. Symon's Team.—Time 3 min. 10 secs.

WHISTLING COON STAKES. (LADIES' NOMINATION.)

S M McCausland, nominated by Mrs S McCausland 1.—J S. J Graham nominated by Mrs. Dick 2.

AHMEDABAD NOTES.

ON Monday night, writes our correspondent, the Commissioner, N.D., and Mrs. Lely were "At Home" at the Shahi Bagh which was brilliant with lights a Divali decoration on a beautiful scale. This was in, some sort a farewell gathering previous to Mr. Lely's departure for Calcutta. Native gentlemen from all parts of the Northern Division were invited and attended in large numbers There was also a fair sprinkling of native ladies, mainly Parsees. The band of the 109th Native Infantry discoursed sweet music throughout the evening. When the native guests had taken leave, dancing began and continued till the small hours. About 2 a.m. the party finally dispersed after spending a most enjoyable evening.

WOODEN HOUSES IN SECTIONS.

A NEW industry has sprung up in Australia, which will supply an important demand in South Africa, that of wooden houses. These are made in compartments which, being all consecutively numbered, can be put together without any difficulty on arrival at their destination. A plan goes with each house enabling even unskilled artisans to reconstruct it. Hard wood is used in these dwellings such as has proved in New Guinea and in the Pacific islands impervious to the attacks of insects, specially white ants.

H. H. THE BEGUM OF BHOPAL.

H. H. THE BEGUM OF BHOPAL is expected to arrive in Bombay on Friday morning, the 30th instant, en route to Mecca. The 117th Maharattas will detail a guard of honour of a company made up to full established strength, with Band and regimental colour, under the command of a native officer, to parade at the Prince's Dock in review order at 7 a.m. on Friday. Her Highness will be received with a general salute, the Band playing the first part of a slow march. A salute of nineteen guns will be fired from the Saluting Battery at 7 a.m.

P. & O. S. S. MOLDAVIA.

THE Honorary Secretary and Treasurer of the St. George's Hospital Nursing Association desires to gratefully acknowledge the receipt of Rs. 845, being the amount collected from the visitors to the P. & O. s. s. Moldavia which, through the kindness of Mr. Ritchie, the Superintendent of the Company, was thrown open to inspection on Saturday and Monday last.

THE Western Australian gold export and Mint returns for September show that during the month 71,581oz of gold were entered for export, while 129,824oz were received at the Perth branch of the Royal Mint for coinage, iving a total of 01,405oz. This is an increase of 13,237oz. over September, 1902, when the total was 188,168oz.; but as compared with August this year, last month's total shows a decrease of 5,212oz.

ON the eastern shore of Lake Tchad, a species of mimosa tree has been discovered which attains the moderate height of fifteen or sixteen feet. It has an oval shaped stem and bears large yellow flowers. The branches, which somewhat resemble the poplar, are protected by occasional thorns. The most important quality in this tree is the very light specific gravity of its wood which is much less even than that of the cork-tree The natives call it "Marea" and use it for building boats.

THE ordinary revenue of the Transvaal for the year ended June 30th last was £4,683,2C5 There were other receipts, including a large amount of repayments of advances made by the late Government to Boer farmers, amounting to £744,303, in addition to the contribution of the Imperial and Orange River Colony Governments in respect of constabulary &c, amounting to £1,251,947. The total expenditure during the same period was £6,679,456, less £68,9 6 chargeable to the grant-in-aid and the Transvaal loan The accounts show a final revenue balance of £816,394.

BOMBAY STANDING COMMITTEE.

A MEETING of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, Dr. A. G. Vlegas presiding. There were present Mr. T. W. Cuffe, Mr. James MacDonald, Mr. H. G. Gell, the Hon. Mr. Ebrahim Rahmitoola, Sir Bhalchundra Krishna, Dr. K. E. Dadachanji, Dr. N. N. Katrak, Mr. Manmohandas Ramji, Mr. S. D. Khote, Mr. W. L. Harvey, the Commissioner, and Mr. R. P. Masani, Acting Secretary.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

The Committee considered the following letter from the Commissioner :—I have the honour to state that tenders were invited for the supply of 5,000 casks of Portland cement required for the several drainage works, &c., and in response to the invitation four tenders have been received as under :—Messrs. W. and A. Graham & Co. at Rs. 7-10-0 per cask; Messrs. Richardson & Cruddas at Rs. 7-15-0 per cask; Messrs. Adamji Mahomedalli & Co. and Mr. Abdool Hoosein Noorbhoy at Rs. 8-7-0 per cask; and Mr. Mooljl Haridas at Rs. 8-12-0 per cask.

As the tender of Messrs. W. and A. Graham & Co. is the lowest of all, I recommend its acceptance by the Standing Committee. The brand offered by Messrs. W. and A. Graham & Co. is a good one. Our present supply was obtained from Messrs Turner Hoare & Co. in November, 1901, at Rs. 8-2-0 per cask, the cement being of Knight Beven and Sturge's "Pyramid Brand." The total cost, Rs 33,125, can be met in the first instance out of advances sanctioned for the purchase of pipes, cement, &c., for the drainage department and subsequently adjusted against the allotments for the works on which the cement may be used.

The Committee accepted the tender of Messrs W. and A. Graham & Company.

PLAGUE SERVICE.

Consideration was given to a letter from the Municipal Secretary regarding the question whether service rendered by Municipal employees in the Plague Department could be treated for purposes of pension and leave as Municipal service. The Municipal Commissioner, in his letter dated the 7th April, 1903, wrote as follows :—"As regards the general question whether service rendered by Municipal employees in the Plague Department be treated for the purposes of pension and leave as Municipal service under the Municipal Pension and Leave Rules I have the honour to state that the Plague Committee and the Special Plague Department created before the establishment and since the dissolution of the Plague Committee worked on behalf of the Corporation who from time to time sanctioned funds for plague purposes, out of which the employees were and are paid. Persons temporarily employed are treated in regard to leave in accordance with the leave rules applicable to them as they are paid out of Municipal funds. They do not in accordance with rule 2 of Municipal Pension, &c., Regulations contribute to pension. The status of employees who hold or hold substantive appointments cannot, I consider, be changed by any order giving the executive control of plague measures to a Plague Committee or the Commissioner, the persons are still in Municipal employ and are paid out of Municipal funds, and as such are entitled to contribute towards pension and to be admitted to the benefit of such leave as is admissible under the rules."

The Commissioner's views were accepted by the Standing Committee in their resolution above mentioned. But the Corporation have since passed the following resolution, No. 1053, dated the 13th June, 1903 :—"That with reference to the letter of the Commissioner, No. 462 of 7th April, 1903, and the resolution of the Standing Committee thereon, the Corporation desire to place on record that they do not consider that the Plague Committee and the Special Plague Department worked on behalf of the Corporation."

The Secretary stated that on the above resolution disowned the view taken in the Commissioner's letter and endorsed by the Standing Committee in their resolution the Committee would perhaps wish to reconsider their resolution. He had accordingly brought the matter to notice in view of such orders being passed as they might deem fit.

The Committee resolved to refer the matter to a sub-committee.

LIERNUR SYSTEM OF DRAINAGE.

The following resolution of the Corporation was considered:—"That the first report, dated the 24th September, 1903, of the Committee appointed by Corporation Resolution, dated the 12th February, 1903, regarding the proposal to give a trial in Bombay to a modified form of the Liernur System of drainage be approved and adopted. That a copy of the report be forwarded to the Standing Committee with an intimation that the Corporation will be prepared on the recommendation of the Committee to sanction a grant for the payment of personal expenses up to a limit of Rs. 500 to Mr. C. C. James, Deputy Executive Engineer, Drainage, Special Branch (now on leave in England), for making enquiries about the Liernur System of drainage."

It was resolved to recommend the Corporation to sanction the grant required for the purpose.

The Committee after transacting some other business adjourned.

THE COCAINE HABIT IN RANGOON,

REVISED EXCISE BILL.

THE Bill to amend the law relating to excise in Burma is published. The following is The Statement of Objects and Reasons :—Attention has recently been drawn to the large increase in the sale of cocaine in Rangoon town, and to the noxious results found attendant on the use of the drug. When taken habitually the effects are said to be infinitely worse than those following the excessive use of opium; they are more permanent, often resulting in insanity, and it seldom happens that the habit once thoroughly established is ever broken off. In Bengal cocaine has been declared to be an intoxicating drug and the sale and possession of it has been restricted under the excise law, but the corresponding law in force in the Burma Excise Act of 1896 contains no similar provision enabling the local Government to add to the list of intoxicating drugs. The local Government is satisfied as to the necessity for restrictive legislation in respect of cocaine and in clause 2 of the present Bill takes power to declare by notification additional intoxicating drugs, of which the sale and possession may be restricted under chapters 3 and 7 and other provisions of the Excise Act 1896. The amendment has been drafted as a special law applicable to Burma, and not as an alteration of the wording of the Act which applies also to other provinces. Clause 4 of the Bill is intended to provide for the control of places where liquor is sold. In particular the local Government desires to put a stop to the evils which have been found to attend the employment of barmaids in Rangoon.

THE PROPOSED ADEN RAILWAY.

HIS EXCELLENCY Lord Curzon's visit to the Persian Gulf next month may or may not be without some effect on the proposed Aden Railway, a project which has been many years on the tapis, but cannot apparently come to a head. A Blue-book has told us that a proposal has been under consideration for the construction of a Metre Gauge Railway from To vahi at Steamer Point to the frontier line beyond Sheikh Othman, with branch lines to the Government Arsenal and the conservancy ground. It has been suggested that a line on a broader gauge than 2feet 6 inches places the scheme outside the sphere of practical politics, and that the conditions lend themselves rather to the adoption of a steam or electric tramway, the railway project being possibly combined with the other for lighting Aden by electricity. The cost of a Metre Gauge Railway, 11 1-4 miles in length, has been placed at Rs 11,27,970, and the financial return was estimated at 2·72 per cent. on the capital. The cost of construction on the 2 feet 6-inch gauge has been placed at Rs. 8,36,107, and the probable return at 4·25 per cent. The British Eastern Electric Power Company, Limited, of London who sent out an engineer to investigate the whole scheme and its feasibility, formulated proposals for the construction of the following Lines, with 31-2 per cent. guarantee on a capital of £600,000 (say Rs. 15 lakhs)—(a) An electric tramway, 5 miles long, from Prince of Wales Bunder to the crater and (b) a light railway, 8 miles long, from Maala Bunder to Sheik Othman which would be worked by steam or oil engines. The consideration of these proposals has, it is understood, been deferred for the present."—"Indian Daily News."

SCOTLAND has a grievance against Ireland. The chairman of the Highland Railway (Mr. William Whitelaw) has scented out a gross irregularity in the treatment of the Highland Railway Company as compared with the treatment of Irish railway companies, and as Ireland is making headway as a tourist resort he appeals for equality. The Highland Railway Company pays from £1,500 to £2,000 a year in passenger duty, while the Irish railways pay no duty. It is a case of Gael v. Gael, and Mr. Whitelaw urged the shareholders of his company to vote only for those M.P.'s who favour equality of treatment between the Highland and the Irish railways.

ART, MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

NATIONAL ART COLLECTIONS FUND.

A QUEEN'S HALL CONCERT.

MR. PINERO'S "LETTY."

LONDON, OCTOBER 9.

ONE of the honorary secretaries of the new fund (which is designed to help the curators of our National galleries and museums to purchase works of art) has contributed to the "Nineteenth Century and After" an article which will go far to confirm the opinion, widely expressed during the last few days, that the success or failure of the scheme will depend, not upon the amount of money gathered by the Committee, but upon the entire independence of the body from official advice and official control. Your curator or custodian is, naturally enough, a collector first of all, and, like other collectors, his aim is completeness rather than æsthetic value. If the collector sets himself to gather the prints or etchings of any master, he is in feverish haste to have them all, the bad and the good, the trial proof as well as finished plate. So with the curator; he begins with a school, and he is not content until he has examples of every member of it. That the names should all be in his catalogue is more important than that each item should represent perfection. Now, this is exactly the method of collection which the new Art Fund should avoid, and yet it seems to be the method advocated by one of the gentlemen who has inspired the movement. He deplores the fact that in our National Gallery the nineteenth-century art of Germany is practically unrepresented, that it contains no pictures by Lenbach and Thoma. Who wants to see pictures by Lenbach and Thoma in the National Gallery? Does Mr. MacColl or does Sir W. B. Richmond? If a picture by Lenbach or Thoma came into the sale-room to-morrow, would these gentlemen advocate its purchase by the National Art Fund? Further, our honorary secretary lauds the generosity of certain art patrons who have in recent years presented Goodall's "Ploughman and Shepherdess," McLauchlan's "Evening Quiet," and Burne-Jone's "Cophetua" to the National collections. Are these the kind of gifts that the National Art Fund proposes to encourage? If this be its policy it will end by crowding our galleries with mediocrity. And, undoubtedly, it will be the policy unless the committee is purged of the professional collector and the gentlemen who have been responsible hitherto for the administration of the Chantrey Fund.

On the other hand, it would be unfair not to add than the honorary secretary mentions the names of many artists who are not represented at the National Gallery, and who should be there. We have no Durer, although we might have had one a few years ago for £500. We have no Schongauer, no Altdorfer, no Van der Goes, no Lucas Van Leyden. Among the early Florentines we have no Giotto, no Masaccio, and no portrait by Titian or Tintoretto; among the later French masters, no Ingres, no Courbet, no Manet. These are extraordinary gaps; but who can doubt that some, at least, of the responsibility for our shortcomings lies with the administrators of the National collections, the gentlemen will probably take an important part in the administrative duties of the new Committee? Without quite recent date the National Gallery might have brought a rare Schongauer, a beautiful example of Gerard of Haarlem, a fine early work by Giotto, the magnificent "Woman's Portrait" by Frans Hals, a newly discovered portrait by Titia, and a Memline, "much admired at Bruges." Each of these would have filled a gap in the National collection. Was any attempt made to move the Treasury towards the purchase of any or all of these pictures? And if not, why not? By way of contrast to their memorial exhibition of the drawings by Phil May, Messrs. Ernest Brown and Phillips, at the Leicester Gallery, Leicestersquare, are showing a wonderfully complete collection of drawings by Thomas Rowlandson. These things are for the collector rather than the artist, for their wonderful dexterity and fertility of imagination do not veil the narrowness of their convention. It is contended for Rowlandson that he had a rare knowledge of the human figure, but he concealed it so completely under his florid style of his drawing—he was, in fact, so deeply concerned with the travesty of his knowledge—that one looks in vain for either grace or beauty. Broad humour you get in plenty, vulgarity not seldom, but feebleness never. He was a virile draughtsman, but not a subtle one as regards planes at least, and it is history rather than art that we admire in his drawings.

Miss Marie Hall's Orchestral Concert at the Queen's Hall on Saturday afternoon drew a very large audience indeed. It is astonishing to observe in how extremely brief a period of time she has conquered the English public. We scarcely think that the average verdict of Saturday's audience (to judge by the great and enthusiastic applause which was given) entirely and in justice represented the right and artistic verdict which should come from critical observation; the principal selection for her concert was Vieuxtemps' Concerto (No 1, in E major, Op. 10). At the beginning, whether nerves were or were not responsible for the result, she undoubtedly played at times a little jarringly; her wrist was not in full command; her sense of musical finish was not superlative; again, there were moments when a certain lack of breadth became obvious: a fulness of tone, if that phrase may be preferred. But with the progress of the interpretation her work became extraordinarily fine. By degrees she warmed into her own true and individual sense of style, and there were occasions when she was quite magnificent. For example, that which we may call her little moments of absolute self were admirable. Things by this means, which looked at from the great composer's average are perhaps a little absurd and cheap in the actual score itself, were made, by reason of this technical skill and temperamental reading, at times quite golden in effect. Had there been a Bach alive now to know her possibilities and to write for them, she would, it seemed to us, by reason of her playing of this later portion of Vieuxtemps' work be a technician rather than a musician in the highest sense—have displayed even higher qualities, qualities which, however, at times (if those times are only momentary) she was inclined on Saturday to forget, and to substitute somewhat baser metal for the gold of her art. Mr. Gervase Elwes was the vocalist of the afternoon, and chose Goring Thomas's far too hackneyed O'Vision Entrancing! for interpretation. We scarcely thought him in very good form. Mr Wood and his band were, as ever, splendid, the band being in particularly good form throughout the whole afternoon.

Of late years Mr. Pinero's plays have been few and gloomy. The last was "Irish," produced in 1901. "Letty," produced on Thursday night, deals, roughly speaking, with the same subject, the choice of ways to which good-looking young women are reduced by poverty. Letty, the daughter of a defaulting solicitors, is a clerk at a bucket-shop run by three partners, of whom one calls himself Mandeville. She is on friendly terms with Evill Letchmere, whom she does not know to be married. As a fact he has a wife between whom and himself has taken place a "separation by mutual disagreement." Letty has also attracted the brutal attention of Mandeville, a cad of the first magnitude. Mandeville calls on Letchmere to warn him, as he puts it, "off the grass." Mandeville is in a position to offer Letty marriage, if nothing short of it will suffice, and Letchmere is not This call precipitates affairs. Each of the two men intends Letty for himself and she, ailing and in debt, learns the truth about Letchmere and is revolted at his concealment, and at the new face it puts on his friendship, and throws in her lot with Mandeville. But a few hours of that gentleman's company spent in a public place, where Letchmere is also present, decides her to give Mandeville the slip, and except Letchmere's invitation to come to his chambers at midnight. She comes, and has arranged a future with him, when he lets slip certain expressions that reveal him as a member of a family "rotten" to a man or a woman, and

further discloses views of his that do not promise well for their joint happiness. She asks him to let her go. He refuses. She appeals to him to save a woman once." The appeal touches him, and he allows her to depart. During the two and a half years that succeed a day not altogether devoid of excitement, Letty marries one of her old friends of humble station who had lent her money in her time of need. And the marriage is happy. The moral which, from his mode of presentation, Mr. Pinero undoubtedly intends to convey is that it is better for a girl to marry an honest photographer of her own station, even though his ways are comic, than become the mistress of a man of family high in more senses than one.

As usual in his more serious and didactic works, Mr. Pinero's bark is worse than his bite. "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray" does not prove, or, say, rather does not illustrate, the truth—for art can prove nothing—that a man should not marry a woman with a past, but that it will never do for him to dump her down on a country that has not been given time to pretend to forget what she once was. Incidentally it enforces, more than once, the advisability of opening one's letters with the least possible delay. And the lesson taught by "Letty" is open to the comment that it is better that a girl should marry a man of her own rank than marry a man who comes of a tainted race, and does his best to live up to his birth right. Of this very deplorable family taint Mr. Pinero makes the most. The only Letchmere who at the opening of the play has not behaved as such as a sister, Mrs. Crosbie, and she elopes by motor-car before the play is over. It is the news of her elopement, contributed to her by her brother's neglect to see her home after dining at a hotel with her lover Drake, that drives Lechmere to the revelations which lead Letty to reconsider her position. And in the epilogue Letchmere, though young, is a broken-down man, and his sister (now unhappily married to Drake) not a pleasing subject for a photograph. On the whole, though, we think that hereditary taint is too big and too serious a subject to be used as a mere dramatic convenience. It deserves a play all to itself, and in Ibsen's terrible but not unpleasant, "Ghosts" has got it. Still the theme of "Letty" is good. It is only when we come to the working out that we are conscious of the expert playwright rather than the born dramatist. As in "The Princess and the Butterfly," Mr. Pinero seems all through to have before his eyes one scene, and only one. It is that in which Letty, having fled to Letchmere's chambers by night, decides to remain there, dons red slippers of his providing, and lets down her hair. Everything is settled. She is to become Letchmere's mistress, they are to visit Paris, Switzerland, Egypt and he has undertaken to make provision for her, so that whatever happens she will be confortable for life. Then comes Mrs. Crosbie's letter and a frantic explosion on the part of Letchmere. And Letty demands liberty to return to her friends, which he, appealed to as aforesaid, grants. This scene is very cunningly written and effective. But it comes at the end of four long acts that are not so uniformly absorbing. A great part of the first act is devoted to acquainting us with Marion Allardyce a fellow-clerk of Letty's, who represents, not unamiably, womanly rectitude, and Hilda, a dressmaker's assistant, of prepossessing appearance but strident vulgarity. More dramatically pregnant than their exhibition of humours is the meeting of Letchmere and the odious Mandeville. The second act passes on a roof in Lengham-street, where Letty and her friends and several admirers, a fussey photographer, a commercial traveller of bank-holiday demeanour and a life insurance agent whose thoughts run much on mortality are having a tea-party. It is here that Letty learns that Letchmere is married and can never bring her dream true. Here, too, that Mandeville coarsely and in bulling wisepresses his suit and extorts from Letty a promisse to spend the evening with him. He takes the whole gang to the Alhambra, and afterwards to supper in a private room of the Cafe Regence Now, it just so happens that this room is the room at which Mrs. Crosbie Drake, and Letchmere have their final dinner.

Drake is going abroad; Mrs. Crosbie cannot trust hereself alone with him, and induces her brother to act as chaperone The entrance of Mandeville and his Alhambra party, Letty being one, makes Letchmere linger. He does not see Mrs. Crosbie home, and off she goes with Drake. It seems a little strange that Letchmere, knowing what he does, does not see his sister home and come back afterwards. But so it is, and a failure of the electric light and a free fight between Mandeville and the waiters "off" leaves the stage free for Letchmere to convince Letty that it is impossible that she should join her fate with Mandeville's. It is all very ingenious, but when Letchmere afterwards speaks of Letty's coming to him as inevitable, we catch ourselves saying, "If so, why the coincidennce of the room; why the interruption of the electric current?" Somehow the act smaks less of responsible drama than of farce ay for instance that most excellent farce, "The Magistrate." Most of the fourth act is consumed in the visit, which we have outlincd, of Letty to Lechmere's chambers. She comes, however, not alone, but with Marion, who, after many protestations, withdraws deeply grieved, and Hilda, who, when Letchmere enters, also leaves, greatly envying Letty her good fortune. In the epilogue Perry, the photographer, has a prosperous business, managed by Letty, now his wife, who has found berths for Marion, the commercial traveller, and the insurance agent. Hilda, now an actress with a prospect of "words" at Easter, and meanwhile most lavishly gowned, comes to be photographed. That about completes the tally. A clever, a very clever, an ingenious, at times a very ingenious, play, with a few big passages and many stretches of comparatively little interest, is capitally acted by a picked company. Letchmere is played with ease and, where opportunity offers, with grip by Mr. H. B. Irving. Mr. Dion Boucicault is amusing as the fanatistic photographer, and Mr. Jerrold Robertshaw grimly effective as the mournful insurance agent. Mr. Fred Kerr gave the fullest point to the brutalities and vulgarities of Mandeville. Miss Irene Vanbrugh is admirable as Letty. The part is not always very inteligible; but where the way was clear Miss Vanbrugh invariably took it to the best advantage. Miss Beatrice Forbes-Robertson was good as the earnest and high-principled Marion. But the triumph of the evening fell to Miss Fancy Price She is to the view a lady more stately than humorous. But Mr. Pinero has given Hilda a very telling part, and as long as Miss Price was on the stage she kept the house in a state of high exhilaration. She richly deserved what she got, a special call.

DARING ROBBERY IN A TEMPLE.

THE SACRED BULLS DESPOILED.

A most daring robbery has been perpetrated at Sri Kachaparaswara Swami's Temple, near Messrs Binny and Co.'s premises in Armenian Street, Madras. The door of the vehicle (vahanss) godown was forced and the two sacred bulls deprived of their silver sheaths, which were valued at about Rs. 12,000 and had been in use for about 30 years. A Brahmin an ex-servant of the temple who is the informant in this case called on the Dharmakartha on the 24th instant and reported that the door rings of the godown were missing. This aroused the suspicion of the Dharmakartha, who on inspecting the place, found that duplicate keys appeared to have been used to effect an entry. The theft was at once brought to the notice of the Deputy Commis sioner of Police, who visited the place at 7 a. m. and made careful personal enquiries, recording the information given him. The Informant is in the custody of the Police, who are making further erquiries. The Dharmakartha of the temple has offered a substantial reward to anybody who will give a clue that will lead to the arrest and punishment of the thieves.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If you, hair is turning grey or white or falling off use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case grey or white hair" to its original colourr without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer" sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere." Wholesale Depot, 23, Farringdon Road, London, England.

NEW MOFUSSIL COMPANY.

The thirteenth ordinary general meeting of shareholders of the New Mofussil Company, Limited, was held yesterday, at the registered office, Hummum Street, Mr. Nawrojee Jehangir Gamadia, chairman of the board of directors, presiding. The following was the directors' report:—

The directors have now to lay before the shareholders their report, also the balance sheet and profit and loss account of the company for the year ending 30th June, 1903. The cotton crop during the season was a good one and the result of the season's working has been satisfactory. The number of bales pressed in your factories amount to 1,50,709 against 1,17,320 bales last year, but owing to keen competition profits are proportionately less. Your new Katol factory has worked satisfactorily, but unfortunately two other factories were started immediately it was known that the company intended to erect a factory there. Your directors are putting up a ginning factory at Sheagaum to help the Press there. Your directors would draw your special attention to the large number of factories which are now being erected and in some centres out of all proportion to requirements. This large increase will, no doubt, eventually result in the breaking up of many pressing and ginning combinations and a reduction of profits. The position requires careful watching and your directors consider it essential that the company should be strengthened in order to prepare for the time which they consider is sooner or later irevitable when combinations may no longer be advantageous. Your directors regret that the plague up country is serious and increasing. Labour in some places is difficult to obtain even at advanced rates of wages. The profits of the year including Rs. 39,250-4-9 carried forward from last year's account amount to Rs. 3,95,872-4-4 from which your directors have written off and set aside to:—Reserve fund account Rs. 1,00,000. Depreciation account Rs. 67,109-10-9; Fire insurance account Rs. 15,000, Deterioration of spare machinery and other stores accoun R. 15,000, From the sum remaining Rs. 1,93,762-9-7 your directors recommend a dividend of Rs. 50 per share which will atsorb Rs. 156,250 and that the balance Rs. 42,519-9-7 be carried forward to next year's account; out of this your directors ask permission to pay at their discretion a bonus to the permanent employes of the company not to exceed Rs. 10,000. Under clause 6 of the articles of association. Mr. H. C. Wright retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.

CHAIRMAN'S ADDRESS.

The chairman in addressing the meeting said:—The report and accounts are so full of details that I have not much to address you about them here. The cotton crop of the last season was the largest on record, the total arrivals in this city exclusive of the bales consumed in the districts where it was produced and despatched to other centres was 24,83,539 bales. Of this your Presses turned out 150,709 bales (i.e.) about a sixteenth of the crop received in this city. You will have noticed from the accounts that although we have turned out a larger number of bales this year than last, our profits have not grown in proportion and for this we have to thank the rush of New Factories at all the stations up country, both pressing and ginning, which are brought in notto meet any demand but simply with a view to getting share in the pool. Last year in my address I gave you the incrcase at our different stations. I regret that it was worse last season during which several new presses and gins were started and we have information of several more in the course of erection to start working this season. The new factories are in course of erection at and affecting our stations (Mentions about forty stations). This is a state of affairs which causes a good deal of anxiety to your directors and they expect that short of break up of joint workings will stop this mad inrush. Of course this would mean a reduction of profits, but we must either face that or eventually come to grief. I for my part think that it would be better to fight out the new comers even at the sacrifice of profits, or else the position would become similar to that of the presses in the city of Bombay or gins in the Broach district where for years they have not paid at all, but on the contrary showed losses. There is another subject which engages our serious attention. The majority of your presses are at least 25 years old, several years ago it was found that the bales turned out by them were comparatively of much bigger size than those turned out by Presses brought out later. Hence finishers were ordered out, and placed in your factories to work with them. Recently, however, within the last two years presses with the latest inventions have been bought out and these give a measurement of 17 tons to 100 bales against our 25 to 27 tons. Of course we think a time might come when the question of changing your presses will have to be seriously considered. Taking all this into consideration it is essential that the position of your Company must be strengthened even beyond what it is at present, and with that view, your directors have carried a lakh of rupees to the reserve fund. I would conclude with expressing that the thanks of the shareholders are due to the chief agent and the whole of the staff under him for the very hard work performed by them during this season, and which has tended so greatly to bring about the excellent results laid before you I hope you will not grudge but gladly consent to the small amount upto Rs: 10,000 which we have asked for sanction to pay as a bonus to the whole of the Company's staff both here and up-country. I may say that it has been years since a bonus was given to the upcountry staff. Before taking my seat I would specially refer to the profits made in cotton account of Rs: 32,816 odd in shipping account of Rs. 37,453 and energy commission account of Rs: 1,304 making a total of Rs: 71,473 for which the special thanks are due to the careful and circumspect handling by the chief agent, of that business.

The chairman proposed that the report and audited accounts be adopted and confirmed, and that the payment of a dividend of Rs. 50 per share be sanctioned.

Mr. H. C. Wright seconded the proposition.

Mr. Bhagubhai Dayabhai Vakil addressed the meeting, submitting his personal views on the points mentioned in the report, and suggesting that some amicable settlement should be come to between the shareholders and the directors. He proposed as an amendment. That the audited balance sheet and the report of the directors be adopted with the following modification. Rs. 15,000 out of the profits of the company appropriated to a new fund called by the directors "deterioration of spare machinery and other stores account" is an act done by the directors beyond the powers given to them under clause 129, and therefore this item should be taken back from that account and be added to the balance of Rs. 42,519-9-7 shown in the report, making the total of the balance at Rs. 57,5 9 9-7, that out of the nett profits of the company a dividend of Rs. 70 per share be declared.

The amendment was seconded by Mr. Rustomjee N Daruvalla.

The chairman declared the amendment out of order and declined to put it to the meeting.

Mr. Dharamchand Dayabhai proposed another amendment to the effect that the meeting withheld and refused its sanction to adopt the report and adjourned till the 21st November, thinking the dividend recommended to be inadequate to the excellent profits. The report and balance sheet should therefore be sent back to the directors; that an amended balance sheet should be prepared appropriating from the profits nearly the same amount as was appropriated last year, and aggregating Rs. 1,00,000, and that a dividend, including bonus, at Rs. 70 per share, absorbing Rs. 2,18,750 be declared and Rs. 3,000 be appropriated as a bonus to the servants of the company.

This amendment was seconded by Mr. Madanjee Jothan; but was ruled out of order.

The original proposition was put to the meeting and on a show of hands was declared to be lost.

Dr. Shantaram Vithal proposed that the retiring director, Mr. H. C. Wright, be reappointed.

An amendment was proposed by Mr. Bhagubhai Dayabhai that Mr. Jugmohandas Varjivanass be appointed a director.

This amendment was carried by a majority.

A proposition for the appointment of auditors, as well as an amendment to it nominating other auditors, was negatived.

The proceedings then terminated.

BOMBAY ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

The ordinary monthly meeting of the Anthropological Society of Bombay was held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, yesterday evening when Mr. James MacDonald, President, occupied the chair.

The election of Mr. F. Karshasp, B. A., I. C. S. (Madras Presidency), as a new member was announced.

The following presents were announced and thanks voted to the donors:—From Bombay—Good News for the Afflicted, by Mr. Labshankar Laxmidass. From Madras—Tratment of Indians by the Hours, and Treatment of the Low Castes in India by their own Countrymen, by G. K. Gokhale, B. A. From London—he-Anglo Indian Review, Vol. I, No. 2. From New York—Bulletin of the New York Public Library, Vol. VII, No. 9. From Washington—Classification and Arrangement of the Exhibits of an Anthropological Museum, received from the Smithsonian Institution. From Halifax—Proceedings and Transactions of the Nova Scotian Institute of Science, Vol. X, No. 4.

Mr. R. K. Dadachanji, B. A., LL. B. then read a paper on The Origin of Law and Legislation, and The Influence of Civilisation and Interpenetration of Laws on the Civilization and Progress of Nations.

Votes of thanks to the author of the paper and to the chairman concluded the proceedings.

A DACOITY AT PERALUR.

WOMEN ATTACKED AND ROBBED.

On Saturday night a dacoity of a serious character was committed by a gang of robbers at Peralur, a village in the Sembium Union, Saidapet Taluq. At about 11 P.M. when it was raining heavily, about ten dacoits entered the house of one Mahadeva Moodelly, a retired Police Inspector, at present employed on the Plague staff of the Madras Municipality, and belabboured him and the female inmates of his house with sticks and otherwise maltreated them. The women, who were wearing valuable gold and silver ornaments, resisted the attempts of the dacoits to deprive them of their jewels, and were, therefore, the more severely handled, many of them receiving serious injuries. As the night was dark and as the rain came down in torrents, people living in the locality knew little about the dacoity till the following morning. Besides, it is reported that the decoits effectively prevented the inmates of the house from raising any alarm by threatening to kill them if they attempted to raise a hue and cry. It is said that the costly jewels worn by the women were carried away by the dacoits, who are said to have stayed for about half an hour in the house carrying on their depredations. The Sembium Police are investigating the matter. In this connection we are informed that the local Police is very much handicapped in that it consists of a handful of Constables who have much too large an area to patrol, and supervise, with any degree of efficiency, especially at a time when crime of this description is so common in the District of Chingleput.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, COMMANDING, B. V. R.

Bombay, 29th October.

1. The Battalion will parade at Santa Cruz Railway Station (B B and C I Railway at 3-30 p.m. (Bombay Time) on Saturday next, the 31st inst., for inspection by the Inspector General of Volunteers. Dress.—Drill Order, with helmets and Puttee. No ornaments. Special Carriages will be attached to the train leaving Colaba, at 3-5 p. m. (Bombay Time.) Railway fares will be paid for those joining this train at Colaba, Church Gate, Marine Lines, Grant Road, and Dadur Stations. Members travelling from Stations on the G. I. P. Railway will pay their own fares which will be refunded. Members are requested to note that this train does not stop at Charni Road, Mahaluxmi, Parel and Elphinstone Road Stations.

2. Arms and Accoutrements are now being issued to Members at Head-Quarters on every week day between the hours of 4-30 a.m. and 5-30 p.m. No Arms &c., will be issued to any Member not applying in person. Members are requested to apply as early as possible.

3. There will be drill for "F" Company at St. Mary's College grounds at 8-15 p. m. to-day (Thursday) the 29th instant. Dress.—Plain Clothes.

4. "D" Company will parade on Friday next, the 30th instant, at the Telegraph Quarters, Wadby Road, at 5 p.m. Dress—Drill Order. Plain Clothes.

5. The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to "F" Company:—No. 5655 Vol W E Glover and No. 5666 Vol V R Gillespie.

By Order,
R. W. L. DUNLOP, Major,
Acting Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, BY MAJOR A. K. LESLIE, COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, 29th October.

1. The Inspector General of Volunteers in India will inspect Nos. 1 and 2 Companies to-day (Thursday) the 29th instant at 9-15 p.m., sharp, in the Town Hall Compound. Dress.—Drill Order without arms. Field service Caps and Puttees to be worn.

Parade as follows:—

No. 1 Company Town Hall Compound at 9 p.m. sharp.
No. 2 Company at the Corps Club Apollo Bunder at 8-45 p.m. sharp.

By Order,
H. O. COATES, Lieut.,
Offg. Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS,

Bombay, 29th October.

1. The Squadron will parade at the Riding School, to-day at 7 a.m. punctually, for inspection by the Inspector General of Volunteers.

2. Dress—Marching order.

By Order,
T. W. CUFFE, Major,
Commanding, B. L. H.

BOMBAY COMMAND ORDERS.

The Lieut-Genl Commanding the Forces is pleased to make the following appointments:—

104th Wellesley's Rifles—Lieut J B Christian, I M S, to the offg medical charge vice Capt H Bennett, I M S, transferred to the Civil Dept, temporarily.

125th Infantry—Lieut D G R S Baker I M S to the offg medical charge vice Capt A W Tuke I M S offg in medical charge 101st Grenadiers.

123rd Rajputana Infantry—Lieut L P Farrell I M S to the offg medical charge vice Capt R H Price I M S with Uganda Rifles.

Under instructions from Army Head Quarters, Capt A Rolland RI Engrs on return from leave is posted to the Sindh Dist.

The following postings are ordered:—Capt H B Mayne from Adjt, R G A, Bombay to No 61 Co, R G A; and Capt W Jennings, from No 61 Co, R G A to Adjt, R G A, Bombay.

Command order No 867 of 9th Oct as far as relates to the posting of Capt I A M Cummins from No 20 Co to No 60 Co, R G A, is hereby cancelled.

2nd Lieut J Livesay, 1st Battn, North Staffordshire Regt having been permitted to remain in India on the departure of that Battn for England to enable him to qualify for the Indian Army, will be attached to the 2nd Battn, N S Regt, on the arrival of the latter Battn in India.

The undermentioned Officers and Warrant Officer have passed an Examination in Languages as follows:—

Pushtu—Obligatory Test—on 26th sept—2nd Lieuts G D R MacMahon and O A Chadcott 124th Duchess of Connaught's Own Baluchistan Inty

Baluchi—Lower Standard—Conductor W T Reward Military Works Services.

The undermentioned Officer has been permitted by H M's Secy of State for India to return to duty:—Capt A N Lovel 29th Lancers (Deccan Horse).

The undermentioned Officers are granted leave to proceed out of India, on private affairs:—

Major R W Nicholson Indian Army Supply and Transport Officer 3rd class Aden for one year. Pension Service twenty-first year commenced 24th Jan.

Capt W J Cates Indian Army Supply and Transport Officer 5th class Karachi for one year. Pension Service twelfth year commenced 17th March.

113th Infantry—Capt A O Lash for one year. Pension Service fourteenth year commenced 1st March.

124th Duchess of Connaught's Own Baluchistan Infantry—Lieut J Macpherson D S O for one year. Pension Service eighth year commenced 2nd Jan.

The undermentioned Officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate:—

102nd Prince of Wales' Own Grenadiers—Lieut J P May for six months. Pension Service fourth year commenced 17th Jan.

The undermentioned Officers have been granted extensions of leave by H M's Secy of State for India:—

Major A E S Searle the 101st Grenadiers for three months on medical certificate.

Lieut H P M Lord 123 Outram's Rifles crossed the Russian frontier 23rd July for a period of study in Russia.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

Royal Garrison Artillery—Capt H B Mayne Adjt Bombay out of India for six months on medical certificate.

Royal Field Artillery—2nd Lieut H H Joll 75th Battery out of India for six months on medical certificate.

The Buffs (Fast Kent Regt) 1st Battn—Capt M S Williams up to 24th Dec granted by the War Office in extension of the leave sanctioned in Bombay Command Orders No 321 of 1903

The Australians in London are preparing a hearty and thoroughly representative demonstration in honour of Lord Northcote, the new Governor-General of the Commonwealth. His Excellency is to be entertained at a banquet on the eve of his departure at the end of November. The precise date is not yet fixed, as it will depend upon his lordship's convenience. Lord Jersey, who is acting as Agent-General for the mother-state of the Commonwealth New South Wales, has presided over the preliminary meetings, and a large and influential committee has been formed. The new Colonial Secretary will probably make his first after-dinner speech is that capacity on this occasion.

Reuter's Agency is informed that, in view of the approach of the Cape to Cairo Railway to the Victoria Falls, on the Zambesi, Sir Charles Metcalfe, consulting railway engineer to the British South Africa Company, and Mr. J. F. Jones, C.M.G., joint manager and secretary of the Chartered Company, have left England on a special mission to the United States, the principal object of which is to visit Niagara Falls and inquire into the possibilities of the transmission of power, more particularly in connection with the utilisation of the immense energy of the Victoria Falls. The travellers will also pay visits to Chicago, St. Louis, and other great railway centres, for the purpose of studying American railway methods. The mission will occupy about six weeks.

The Garden City Association, which is making such a bold experiment in Hertfordshire, is an enthusiastic authority in the matter of dwellings for the poor, and in that capacity it has just received an interesting letter, signed by Lord Archibald Campbell Mr Walter Crane, Mr R Munro-Ferguson, M P, Earl Grey, Lady Ovat, Sir John Stirling Maxwell, Lady Alice Shaw-Stewart, and Mr. G. F. Watts, R.A. The letter draws attention to the fact that the British Aluminium Company is preparing to house some three hundred workers near its new manufactories at Foyers, in Inverness-shire. Being anxious not to impair the charm of a beautiful district, the company is prepared to put the work in the hands of an architect with a taste for old Highland architecture and it is in the hope of finding such a one that the letter has been written.

THE KING AS A REAL RULER.

KING EDWARD AS A POLITICIAN.

At a moment when the Tsar is visiting the Emperor of Austria, and when all the Royal Heads of Europe seems to be visiting each other and each other's countries, one cannot help being struck with certain differences between their position and that of the King of England. One might reasonably expect writes "T. P." in "M. A. P." of Oct. 10th that, as all the monarchs belong, so to speak, to the same business, there should not be much difference in their movements and their surroundings. And yet a visit from one monarch is quite a different thing from a visit by another. I see this so well put in a Vienna newspaper that I cut out the description, and I give it to my readers, it has an advantage in coming from a foreign source; it does not suggest Pharisaic self-praise, which is always loathsome:

The Tsar was in Vienna. One had to stand watch in hand not to miss the historic moment. Out in the suburbs, where Vienna is already Great Vienna the Tsar of all the Russias stepped hastily and timidly from his carefully-disguised saloon carriage and drove between thousands of soldiers and policemen, who hardly left room for a thin line of spectators, to Schonbrunn, where he strengthened himself at luncheon for his departure. Then away again, between sabres, rifles, and bayonets, to another railway station, away to the hunting district of Murzsteg where gendarmes and detectives awaited with quaking hearts the arrival of one of the richest and mightiest rulers of this world whose life is so hard to protect.

Some weeks ago another mighty King came to Vienna, a counterpart of the ruler who has just driven by—King Edward VII of England. The masses streamed to the railway station to see the interesting guest. Through a thick crowd of human beings waving welcome—a crowd not squeezed against the walls by soldiers, this King drove through the streets of our city to the Hofburg. He went everywhere, freely and fearlessly, he even allowed himself visits to the Jockey Club, not included in the programme, and suited his acts to his mood, as though he were an ordinary mortal.

Then came the Emperor William. Vienna greeted him also heartily in her streets. He also drove in an open carriage through the whole city, and the soldiers who kept the route were more a festive spectacle for the military-minded Kaiser than a protection. He sat in the theatre and drove on Sunday to service in his church. He also felt himself safe in Vienna.

I must leave the Vienna paper to draw the moral, just as I have left it to give the description.

The Englishman is free and without fear of his King, and the King is free and without fear of his people. Therefore, King Edward was not afraid of the Viennese. The Emperor William loves military pomp, but does not fear his foes. When he enters a crowd, the crowd must know who is coming. Guns must thunder, bayonets glitter, and chargers prance. His desire is not to be protected, but to be greeted by soldiers when he arrives. The Tsar, before whom Russians tremble, and who grows pale at home and abroad, when he sees a gathering of free human beings, who only believes his life safe when it is entrusted to lackeys and soldiers, he also had his reception. Three receptions, three systems. A ruler enjoys the freedom and lives the life which he bestows upon his people.

THE QUEEN-MOTHER.

It is not, however, for the purpose of drawing this comparison between the position of the King of England and that of the monarchs of other countries that I write this article; it is to note a very curious phase through which monarchy seems to be passing at this moment in our own midst. It would be an exaggeration to say that the functions of monarchy have undergone a transformation or a revolution since King Edward came to the throne; but it is no exaggeration to say that it occupies a very different position in the eyes of this country and of the world. It was not altogether the fault of the late Queen that she lived so much of her life in retirement; she was a woman, and a woman who had lost the greatest prize and blessing of life in the death of a husband she adored. It was not in her strength of either mind or body to go through the fatigues of public demonstrations or of foreign travel. She was, too, to the end of her days, somewhat shy: and it is said by those who knew her best that she never went through one of those big demonstrations of Royalty in crowded streets, and amid deafening huzzahs, without being positively ill for days afterwards. Nor, again, was it possible for a woman, however respected and experienced, to take much initiative in the discussion and settlement of many public affairs. Finally, though she was a woman of quick intelligence, and of a broad mind, the Queen was essentially eighteenth century; and it was not within her power to attune her mind to many of the movements and much of the spirit of our democratic times.

Anybody must have known, then, who reflected at all, that the change in the monarchy, when the Queen's son succeeded to the Throne, must have been great. The mere fact that a man reigned instead of a woman was alone sufficient to create such a difference. But, in addition, the new King, it was known by those who had known and studied him, even from afar, was not likely to be satisfied with the mere fainéant existence which satisfies many occupants of the throne. He had been for upwards of half a century mixed up with every sphere of the life of his country; was not only English by birth, but English in every one of his tastes, associations, and in most of his experiences. He had seen English sport, English business, English politics from the inside: he had felt the pulse of the masses in every kind of way—at great gatherings, at mighty banquets, in vast resorts of amusement—and, in his way, he had almost as good an opportunity of studying the eddies and tides of the human heart among multitudes as though he had been a great demagogue whose life had been devoted to the study and the service of the people. Add to all this that the new King had known before he came to the throne every man of moment in every country in Europe for more than forty years: that he had been made familiar with great transactions almost from boyhood: that he knew the secret history that lay behind the public story, that, therefore, there was nothing in the seamy side of political, military, official life that he did not know: that accordingly he was alive and sensitive to every weak point in the splendid and fair-seeming armoury of his country; add all these things together, and you will see that the King came to the Throne with a singularly rich equipment of political experience, knowledge and instinct.

KING EDWARD A MAN OF HIS TIME.

Finally, the King was eminently a child of his age. He had no eighteenth century traditions or superstitions to shed: even the ten-pound householder of the middle part of his mother's reign had never been an object of his superstitious reverence. He showed that pretty plainly when he stood in a window as the procession of the agricultural labourers passed by in the days when the agricultural labourer was still without a vote. The triumph of democracy came at a time when the King was quite young enough to realise and to welcome it. And that is one of the reasons why he has always let it be clearly understood that he had no quarrel and never could have a quarrel, with the demands and the power of a democratic nation. There was another lesson, which it is evident his age had taught the King and that was that the time had passed when any Royalty would be regarded as divine or even tolerable which did not discharge its duties to the people and play an active part in its welfare. A fainéant King is a being that cannot now exist; he must go down if he attempts to play that old part. If you feel any doubt about that fact, just take a survey of the monarchs of Europe to-day, there is scarcely one of them that is not the hardest worked man in his kingdom. The Emperor of Austria is at work between four and five in the morning, the Emperor of Germany gets up at six and has so much work done by lunch time that now he is able to allow himself a siesta of an hour; then he begins a second day's work between the early afternoon and the midnight. The King of Italy, who will soon be among us, slaves like a coz; and the young King of Spain has probably learned more languages than half a dozen schoolboys thrown together in Eton or any other of our great public schools.

It is sometimes forgotten that the monarch is a politician, in all ages and under all circumstances. I know how foolish the people, who regard a politician as the worst of parasites or tradesmen, will scoff at this idea, but nevertheless it is true. I have been recently reading an interesting book by Major Hume on the love affairs of Mary Queen of Scots; and the one point that the writer constantly asks you to keep in mind is that the Queen, in the midst of all her love idylls, had always to remember her kingdom and her political friends and enemies. Politics, in fact, are the very breath of the nostrils of every monarch. By politics he lives, moves, and has his being; by politics, as has sometimes happened, he can die if things go very wrong.

WHO REALLY PICKS PRIME MINISTERS?

People live under the delusion that, because this is a constitutionally-governed country, the monarch has no voice in the great affairs of State. What a ridiculous illusion! Does any body in its senses think that any personage, who is at the very centre of the great wheel of State, could be there and yet exercise no influence? Take one most momentous question as an instance. Mr. Balfour spoke of himself the other day as one "called upon to lead a party," and the words almost suggested that he had been elected to his position. But who elected Mr. Balfour Leader of the Unionist party? I might go on and ask who chose Lord Rosebery to be Prime Minister in succession to Mr. Gladstone, and elected him Leader for the time being of the Liberal Party? There is, perhaps, a still lingering superstition, in the mind of those outside politics that these great leaders of parties are chosen at a free gathering of their partisans and thus get their place by a popular election. As a matter of fact though there have been occasions on which parties have elected leaders—Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, for example was elected Leader at a meeting in the Reform Club—it is yet the fact that the Prime Minister, who is the real head, is rarely, if ever, chosen by the party and at a party meeting.

It is, when all is said and done, the monarch who has the first word and the last in choosing the Prime Minister. For it is the monarch who has to send for one man out of several and bestow upon him the right to try and form an Administration. When Lord Salisbury resigned some year or so ago, the Unionist Party was not called together to choose his successor. I do not think that even the members of the existing Cabinet were called together, as a matter of fact its most powerful member, Mr. Chamberlain was then out of the country. It was the King who sent for Mr. Balfour and it was the King therefore who to all intents and purposes chose Mr. Balfour out of many possible successors to the great position. In the same way when Mr. Gladstone retired it was not the Liberal Party nor even the Liberal Cabinet which finally decided the choice of his successor. If the Liberal Party has been called together it is much more likely that they would have chosen Sir William Harcourt.

QUEEN VICTORIA SCORES.

I remember well that exciting night in the Lobby of the House of Commons when this question was brought to the test. The Radicals had heard that Sir William Harcourt was going to be passed over, they were furious, and, in their resolve to prevent this, they formed hastily, before the eyes of everybody, a deputation to go to the small room off the Lobby in which Mr. Marjoribanks—the present Lord Tweedmouth—had his room, and to protest to him against any such proposal. It was a serious, an important, and an angry deputation. The men who composed it—and Mr. Labouchere was one of them—were men who had the power of making themselves very disagreeable any very dangerous, and no Whip in his senses would have thought of meeting any such deputation with anything but civility. Lord Tweedmouth, as everybody knows, is one of the most tactful and suave of men, and he received the deputation with all that consideration and respect which its number and its composition deserved. But people imagined that they saw a strange and mysterious smile about his lips as the deputationists thundered away against any appointment to the Premiership except that of a member of the House of Commons. And well Lord Tweedmouth might smile, for probably he knew perfectly well at that moment that the appointment had already been made and that the deputation was hammering against a door that had already been closed for many an hour. For the Throne had exercised its privilege of sending for the man who, in its opinion was best calculated to fill the office of First Minister, and the Throne had chosen Lord Rosebery; and Lord Rosebery, therefore, was Premier at a moment when his opponents were vowing that he never would be Premier.

And so one could pursue the influence of Royalty through many other most important branches of the public service and of public policy. Does anybody realise how profound is the respect which usage still demands in even the small things of life, and from the most powerful Minister to Royalty? When he was the greatest figure in Europe, and the most powerful leader of men that England ever saw, and when he was already an old man, Mr. Gladstone was almost surprised that the Queen requested him to sit down in her presence. Bismarck felt the same thing towards this monarch: this man of iron, at the very moment when he was crumpling up the map of Europe as though it were so much paste-board, would no more have thought of sitting down in the presence of his sovereign without the sovereign's direct command than of slapping him on the back or poking him in the ribs. I mention these things, not by way of approval or of expressing any opinion upon them, but in order to make my readers realise what a real and what a big thing Royalty still is in this world of ours, with all its democratic spirit. There is no man, I am sure, simpler in his tastes or less exacting in his demands, more courteous in his home than the present monarch. Everybody who has ever been brought in contact with him, from the powerful noble to the working-man minister—like our friend Henry Broadhurst—agrees in saying that. But he, like everyone else, is the creature of his position and of its environment and, whether he likes it or not, centuries of tradition impose certain privileges and limitations upon his position.

It is, therefore, quite probable that the delay which has taken place in the appointments to the vacancies in the Cabinet is due to the action of the King. He is as keen and close a student of popular tendencies as any man in his kingdom, and he doubtless feels that there is in the air a vagueness for efficiency as the ruling mass wanted in the public administration of this country and that, therefore, certain changes may be absolutely necessary in any new body of men who are to be his ministers and the ministers of the country. It is certain that if he took up that position he would have behind him a vast mass of public sentiment. Monarchs, like other people, have to use their admitted powers with great tact and delicacy, and to be very sure of their ground. I think one may trust the present Sovereign to know that face and to realise it as well as any man in his kingdom. He possibly can give points to all his fellow politicians.

"A NICE WAY."

I don't claim for a moment that mine is the right way to take a riding tour, but I do know it is a nice way. . . . Seeking out the humbler inn. . . I put my horse on the pillar chains and just loosen his girths before I go to ask about accommodation for myself. While the landlady is bundling her family out of the room you are to occupy. . . I go to the stable and begin seeing to my horse. If the ostler is at hand and capable, I let him do it, and I watch him, if he is not at hand or not capable, then I do it, for I wear a habit skirt that looks very nice walking, and is handily out of the way as well. Here's what I do:

I find a pail and wash it out and clean it, and I draw a clear bucket full of the best water I can find, not minding how cold it is, and I give my horse, as much as he cares for at once. If there is a man within sight even, that man will leave whatever he is doing and come straight up to remonstrate with me, which proves, if I were in any doubt, that we are in dear old England, where it is held bad for horses, but not for men, to drink when they are hot. Sometimes I explain that in Russia they break the ice upon the water to let their steaming Orloff trotters drink, and nothing fell befalls them. Sometimes I go on and don't explain at all. Then I brush my horse's legs down with a nicely made wisp; when the spectators see me make this wisp they begin to feel a little confidence in me. Next I wash his feet, and there is usually somebody to object to that. . . . Still with my mount in the open yard, I go all over him with a wisp; I hand-rub him like a Bond street masseuse, and when I've cleaned the stable sponge I sponge his eyes and nostrils and pull his ears. If he has done thirty miles since morning, which is a good piece of work for a horse carrying a lady, who carried her yesterday and will carry her to-morrow he appreciates all this immensely, and it is quite the best exercise for me after sitting in the saddle so long. You can get rid of a small infinity of time in grooming a horse; it is delightful work and really far more invigorating than prowling about looking for the sexton, trying to get the key of the church, and staring at tombs and brasses and rood-screens, which is the usual alternative that is offered me in the village.

Having narrowly inspected his oats and "seen him eat them," he may be left to the sweet hay, which is not difficult to find in England.—(From "Things about our Neighbourhood," by Maud Muriel Dowie).

LADY BOWYER'S JEWELS STOLEN.

DARING ROBBERY AT THE GARE DE LYON.

An Englishwoman, said to be Lady Bowyer who was travelling from London to Monte Carlo was the victim of a thief at the Gare de Lyon on the 2nd of October.

Leaving her maid to secure seats in a first-class corridor car, the lady had begun her dinner in the restaurant when the servant rushed in suddenly. In a state of dismay, with the announcement that one of the bags, which contained a quantity of valuables, had disappeared. She related that, after having stowed her mistress's property away very carefully, she had gone out to take a little turn on the platform,

WRITERS AND READERS.

It is interesting to hear that Lord Cromer taught himself modern Greek when he was a subaltern in the Army. His fondness for the language, ancient and modern, is indicated by a volume which Messrs. Macmillan now have nearly ready. This is Lord Cromer's series of paraphrases and translations from the Greek Anthology.

Miss Eleanor Alexander, the daughter of the Archbishop of Armagh, has written a book which Mr. Arnold is about to publish. It is called Lady Anne's Walk, referring to the sister of a former primate of all Ireland. Round her memory Miss Alexander has gathered pictures of a bygone time and glimpses of the palace at Armagh as it is to-day.

The American novelist Mr. W. D. Howells, promises us a novel which is written in the form of letters. We are told, however, that his reputation as a stylist is fully maintained, and that he does not forget his faculty of characterisation and his well-known subtle humour. The novel is entitled Letters Home, and it will appear through Messrs. Harper.

Before long there will be another novel from Mrs. Violet Jacob, who wrote The Sheep Stealers. The scene of it lay on the borderland of England and Wales. In the new story, called The Interloper, Mrs. Jacob takes Scotland for her setting. She is herself Scottish, and so she writes of what has always been familiar to her.

The general public is as yet hardly aware how greatly philatelists have multiplied of late years. One of the signs of their increase is the coming issue of a year-book, specially devoted to their interests. The Stamp Collectors' Annual, as it is to be called, will contain rather more than a hundred pages of matter—articles, lists, and the like—and the first number will appear next month. Messrs. C. Nissen and Co. are the originators.

Mr. Hermann Klein's reminiscences of thirty years of musical life in London will be published by Mr. Heinemann towards the end of the month. It contains personal sketches of the many celebrities he has known, including Jenny Lind, Brahms, and Wagner. Altogether the book may be called a personal history of music in this country between the years 1870 and 1900.

Mr. Walter Herries Pollock has written a book about animal pets which he has known. He gives, as it were, little biographies of them, with accounts of their characteristics. His book is entitled Animals that have Owned Us, and it will be published by Mr. John Murray. He also announces, under the title, Among the Garden Folk, a new colour book by Mr. Clara Pierson.

Professor Bingham, a well-known Italian scholar and teacher, now resident in America, is issuing with Mr. Henry Frowde a collection of noteworthy passages in prose and verse from the most eminent Italian authors of the past five centuries. He gives the titles of all the works of the authors quoted, a concise biographical sketch of each writer, and a characterisation of the different periods in the development of the literature of Italy.

Mr. W. M. Tode of the Cambridge University Agricultural Department, is contributing a volume on farming to Mr. Dent's Haddon Hall Library. Of all the delightful pursuits that can be engaged in, he says, there is none, I am of opinion, that can compare with farming. Illustrations have been a prominent feature of volumes in the Haddon Hall Library. Miss Lucy Kemp-Welch, who painted the well-known picture, Colt Hunting in the New Forest, illustrates the present volume,

Mr. Sidney Colvin is selecting, for a work Mr. Henry Frowde will publish, a series of the drawings by Old Masters which are in the Oxford University Galleries and the library of Christ Church. The most interesting examples in the two collections are to be reproduced by the collotype process in all their original colours. At least four parts will be issued, each containing twenty drawings in a portfolio, and the first part is almost ready. The number of sets printed is strictly limited.

People will remember the interest which was excited by an anonymous book entitled The Martyrdom of an Empress. It was about the late Empress of Austria, and now there is appearing, from the same pen, a volume on the Emperor Francis Joseph. The authoress of it says that it will give much fresh information about the Emperor and members of his family. She lived in Vienna for a long time, and was brought into close contact with the Royal circle. The book, which Messrs. Harper are to publish, will have the title A Keystone of Empire in allusion to the Emperor Francis Joseph,

Dr. Chalmers Mitchell, the secretary of the Zoological Society, has edited an important book which Mr Heinemann will have ready soon. It is entitled The Nature of Man: Studies in Optimistic Philosophy, and is by Professor Metchnikoff, of the Pasteur Institute Paris. That distinguished biologist here attacks some of the greatest problems that have perplexed mankind. He has tried to apply the exact methods of modern science to such questions as Whence do we come? and Whither are we going.

A book about a famous old English potter, William Adams is announced by Messrs. Chapman. It gives an account of Adam's family and of their ceramic work which was remarkable. William Adams himself was the favourite pupil of Wedgwood, Professor, Church places the jasper ware of Adams next to the renowned productions of Wedgwood himself. The book has been edited by Mr. William Turner, a recognised authority on ceramic art, and is well illustrated.

The autobiography of Dr. Guinness Rogers, which Messrs. Jas Clarke and Co, now have in the press, will be ready for issue in a little more than a week. There will be recollections of Dr. Dale John Bright and Mr. Gladstone, and a chapter on Mr. Chamberlain. A photogravure portrait and eleven other pictures will illustrate the book.

The American Mr. Winston Churchill's new novel will be called The Crossing not The Conquest—Mr. Stephen Gwynn's story, John Maxwell's Marriage is to be published by Messrs. Macmillan on the 23rd—A day earlier Messrs. Chatto will have ready a novel by Mr. David Christie Murray. It is entitled Verona's Father.—Within the next few days Mr. Heinemann will publish a story by Mr. Thomas Dixon. It has the title The One Woman.—Next week Messrs Cassel are to have ready a novel by Mr. Ernest George Henham called The Plowshare and the Sword. The scene of it is laid in North America.

Biographia Philosophica a book by Professor Campbell Fraser, which Messrs. Blackwood announce.—Before the end of October Mr. E. V. Lucas's volume on Sussex in the Highways and Byways Series will be ready. It is illustrated by Mr. F. L. Griggs.—The Revell Company has just ready a volume of sermons by Mr. W. J. Dawson, entitled The Reproach of Christ. The book has an introduction by Dr. Dwight Hillis, the American divine.—Under the title The Ancestry of Randall Thomas Davidson, D.D., the Rev. Adam Phillip will shortly publish with Mr. Elliot Stock, a history of the lineage of the Archbishop of Canterbury. It will be fully illustrated.—Messrs. Newnes are about to publish Boswell's Life of Johnson, in two volumes in their India paper classics. The text and notes are reprinted without abridgment from Malone's best edition.—Mr. and Mrs. Ward's book about The Real Dickens Land is to be published next week by Messrs. Chapman. It has an interesting series of illustrations.

Mr. William Watson's new volume of poetry has been published by Mr. John Lane in a half-crowned volume uniform with Mr. Watson's other works. The title is For England: Poems Written During Estrangement.

The "Independent Review" which has made its bow to the public, is to be governed by Cabinet, Mr. Edward Jenks, the editor, having for editorial council Messrs. G. Lowes Dickenson, Francis W. Hirst, C. F. G. Masterman, G. N. Trevelyan, and N. Wedd. So far as one know the experiment in this definite form is novel, and the result will be watched with interest, though I suppose the most autocratic monarchical editors take counsel and advice sometimes. At all events Mr. Jenks, the editor, knows all about Cabinet government in theory, for he has written a book on Parliamentary England in which he traces its development, calling it one of the most characteristic products of the English mind.

For Discriminating Smokers.

STATE EXPRESS

CIGARETTES

Absolutely Unique in Quality.

Hand-made from selected parcels of the finest Virginia Tobaccos. To the cultured and discriminating smoker, there are no other Cigarettes that will give such keen satisfaction and enjoyment.

No. 555. Ordinary Size. Price: 1R. 8As. per tin of 50.

No. 999. Ordinary Size. Extra Quality, Gold Tipped.

Astorias. Billiard Room Size.

Packed in Patent Vacuum Tins of 50 Cigarettes.

SOLD BY ALL GOOD CLASS TOBACCONISTS AND STORES.

Agents in Bombay:
Army & Navy Co-operative Society.
Dinshaw, Merwan & Co.
D. Merwan & Co.
D. Macropolo & Co.

Manufacturers, ARDATH TOBACCO COMPANY, London, Eng.

LIPTONS TEAS

ARE THE BEST. ARE THE CHEAPEST.

DO NOT BE DECEIVED
by dealers who for the sake of extra profit offer other brands instead of Liptons.

INSIST ON HAVING

LIPTONS TEAS

obtainable from all dealers, and Wholesale and Retail from
D. C. OOMRIGAR, Abdul Rahman Street,
AND
D. H. HEERAJEE & SONS,
A. Crawford Market, BOMBAY.

RELIANCE WATCH CO.

(Under the immediate Patronage of the Government, the Post Office, &c.,

THE MOST POPULAR WATCHES IN INDIA.

From Rs. 10 to Rs. 2,500.
All Watches Guaranteed 3 to 6 Years.
Novelties of all Descriptions, Muff Chains in Silver and Gold, Bracelets, Rings, etc

AT PRICES DEFYING COMPETITION.

Illustrated Catalogue Free on Application.
Repairs of all descriptions done at the shortest Notice by experienced European Experts.

CHRONOMETERS, A SPECIALITY.

BOMBAY—3-4, Hornby Row. CALCUTTA—14, Radha Bazar.

All Run Down

When your vitality is low, you are miserable all the time. Your nerves are weak and your appetite is poor. You have no ambition, and you are languid and depressed all the time.

What you need is a good strong tonic, as described by Mrs. H. Austin, of Wellington, New Zealand. She sends her photograph and says:

"I was so weak and tired all the time that I could not sleep at night. Or, if I did sleep, I was as tired in the morning as when I went to bed. I was all run down. I then tried Ayer's Sarsaparilla. After taking two bottles I found myself greatly improved, and soon I was completely restored to health. I think it is a great family medicine."

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

There are many imitation "Sarsaparillas." Be sure you get Ayer's.

You will improve faster by using Ayer's Pills with the Sarsaparilla. Take just enough each night to have one good, free movement of the bowels the day following.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

Wholesale Agents:—KEMP & Co., Ltd.
BOMBAY.

REGULARLY at BEDTIME USE

CALVERT'S 20 per cent CARBOLIC SOAP

to prevent Mosquito bites. It is an excellent antiseptic soap, refreshing and beneficial to the skin, and a useful remedy for insect bites, itch, and other skin irritation.

Each tablet in metal box.

CALVERT'S 15% CARBOLIC POWDER

offers a safe and simple precaution against the spread of infection and disease.

Cheap to use, as it is so strong.

½ lb., 1 lb. and 2 lb. tins.

F. C. CALVERT & Co., Manchester, ENGLAND.

SAVARESSE'S SANDAL CAPSULES

Not made of Gelatine, most efficacious, because absolutely pure English Oil.

Full directions. All Chemists.

Insist on Savaresse's.

WILKINSON'S

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA

Estd. since 1829. SARSAPARILLA

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most

WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, &c.

Over 60 Years' WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.

IMPORTANT EVIDENCE.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.
"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—MEDICAL REVIEW.
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—Sir R. MARTIN.
The Late LORD CLYDE said:—"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"It cured me of Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.
A Celebrated Physician says:—"I always prescribed it with almost universal success in those complaints which are engendered in Tropical Climates, and no one should be without it."

REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

N.B. Indispensable to Residents Abroad.

WILKINSON'S (Established since 1829.)
HAS STOOD THE TEST OF TIME, AND THE VERY HIGHEST AUTHORITIES pronounce it SARSAPARILLA THE BEST.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.

Be sure you get N.B. the signature of the Proprietor and Trade Mark, thus WILKINSON'S

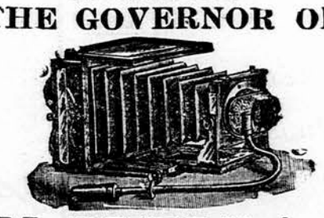
Thomas Wilkinson are upon every GENUINE bottle.

To avoid impositions the Public are respectfully asked to notice this. (Any imitation is a felony.)

Fortify the System against Disease with PURE BLOOD.

AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS, & Co., Limited; KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

BY APPOINTMENT
TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.



D. M. DUKLE & Co.,
PHOTO DEALERS.
5 Hummum Street, Fort,
BOMBAY

FARROW'S "A1" GREEN PEAS

THE ORIGINAL PACKET.

Specially prepared for Boiling
COOK IN 15 MINUTES.

TASTE EXACTLY LIKE FRESH GATHERED PEAS.

Delicious Vegetable all the year round. The richest food the world provides and the cheapest. Contain double the nutriment of Beef. Far nicer than Tinned or Bottled Peas.

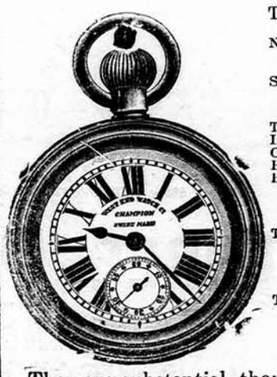
FREE FROM COLORING MATTER.

Store Keepers who are not stocking this quick selling Line may obtain SAMPLE GRATIS through British Agents.

LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.
J. FARROW & Co., Boston, Eng.

THE WEST END WATCH COMPANY.

For some months past, we have successfully offered our cheap watches in this space. We now draw your attention to a better class of watch, which besides keeping more accurate time, will last longer than our lower grades and will prove to be the cheapest and most satisfactory in the end.



THE MODERN. Guaranteed for 2 years. Made in 3 size

	IN OPEN FACE CASES		
Nickel Silver case	20''' guard's size	...	Rs. 22-0
" " "	18''' medium size	...	" 20-0
" " "	16''' small size	...	" 23-0
Sterling Silver case	18''' medium size	...	" 30-0
" " "	16''' small size	...	" 30-0

THE CAMPAIGN. Guaranteed for 3 years. Medium and small size

IN NICKEL SILVER CASE		IN STERLING SILVER CASE	
Open face ...	Rs. 22-8 each	Open face ...	Rs. 34 each
Hunting ...	" 25-0 "	Hunting ...	" 38 "
Half-hunting...	" 28-0 "	Half-hunting ...	" 42 "

In black oxydised steel case, Open-face Rs. 25

THE CHAMPION. Guaranteed for 6 years. Medium size.

In Open Face	Nickel Silver Case ...	Rs. 30
" "	Sterling Silver Case ...	" 45

THE IMPERIAL. Guaranteed for 6 years. Thin shape, small size.

Open Face	Nickel Silver Case	Rs	32
"	Sterling " "	"	50
Hunting	" "	"	54
Half-hunting	" "	"	57

They are substantial, though not too bulky; the cases are practically dust and damp proof, with strong front glasses.

ABOVE RATES ARE NET FOR CASH or V. P. P.

Apply for a copy of our abridged price list No. 33 giving particulars about the *free gift* of a silver pencil case to the purchaser of one West End Watch.

WEST END WATCH CO.,
BOMBAY, 11, Hornby Road,
(OPPOSITE THE G. P. O.)

Agents for LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, LTD.

BY SPECIAL WARRANT PURVEYORS TO HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

CELEBRATED OILMAN'S STORES

GOLD & CO.'S

BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND, WROUGHT IRON HINGES ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.

Indentors can obtain same through all respectable Merchants

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £475,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Oswnpore,	Kandy.
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin,
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar,
Karrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Mombasa
Steamer Point,	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected,

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due,

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:
Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.

Sub-Branches:—Murree—(April to October).

Sub-Agencies:—Amritsar, Bangalore, Lyallpore and Moolan City.

CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 43,90,800.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER:
STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS—
2 Years 5½ per cent. per annum.
9 to 12 Months 5 " "
6 Months 4½ " "

SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS—Special Rates are offered which may be learnt on application.

PRUDENTIAL AND HOME PASSAGE DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS—Sums of not less than Rs. 10, are received into these accounts, and bear interest at 5 per cent. per annum, compounded Half Yearly.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondees on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards and receive 2 per cent. per annum, upon the daily balances, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 40 is maintained.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 16th July, 1902.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 6,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.
London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, Bart., Chairman.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq. (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.
HUGH MAHON CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers.
A. M. TOWNSEND, }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI

AMOY.	HANKOW	PENANG
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Re. 0 8 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

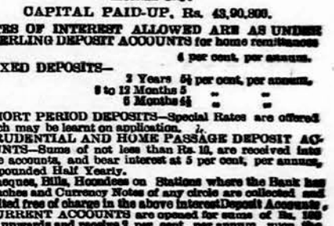
Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS ORAM,
Acting Agent.

NO STABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT



NOTICE.

THE Price of
ELLIMAN FIRST AID BOOK
For HORSES, DOGS, BIRDS, CATTLE,
188 PAGES, ILLUSTRATED,
1/- per Copy,
BUT

If the Label affixed for the purpose to the outside of the wrapper of 2/-, 2/6, and 3/6 bottles of ELLIMAN'S ROYAL EMBROCATION be sent to us with an address duly filled in, then a Copy of the Elliman First Aid Book is sent POST FREE. Foreign stamps accepted.

ELLIMAN, SONS & Co., Slough, Eng.

FOR ACHES AND PAINS
Rub In
Elliman's

Illustrated.
256 PAGES.

A new useful work treating of accidents to and ailments of the human subject. Mailed post free to all parts of the world in exchange for stamps to the value of 1/-, or in exchange for two labels from two bottles of Elliman's Universal Embrocation, with the English price marked 1/1½.

ELLIMAN, SONS & CO., Slough, Eng.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.

A French Remedy for all Irregularities.

Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, that on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a speedy cure may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. To all Chemists and Stores, or post free 2/- from MARTIN, Pharm. Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

TH. VAFIADIS & Co.'s
HIGH CLASS
EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

ADOPTED BY ALL THE LEADING CLUBS & MESSES THROUGHOUT THE GLOBE.

Price per 100 Rs. 7.

Price per 100 Rs. 5-8

Guaranteed Fresh Consignments by P. and O.'s Mail.

HEAD OFFICE AND FACTORY, CAIRO (EGYPT).

BRANCHES: CALCUTTA, RANGOON, AND LONDON.

Agents: In all the Principal Cities of Europe and in the Far East.

Local Depot:—20, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BISHOP'S MAGNESIA

BISHOP'S MAGNESIA

is a delightful health-giving preparation. It is compounded from the Pure Fruit Juices of

LEMONS AND GRAPES.

No other preparation is so beneficial.

It is an invaluable Family Medicine, cleansing the skin, and removing all impurities from the blood. It is wonderfully

REFRESHING and INVIGORATING.

FACSIMILE OF

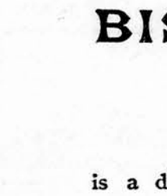
BISHOP'S BOTTLE.

See that you really get BISHOP'S.

The HOUSE of COMMONS—AN IRISHMAN'S PROTEST.

TO ENGLISHMEN, SCOTCHMEN, IRISHMEN, and OUR COLONIES.

AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman. "On the field of Waterloo," he exclaimed, "the blood of Englismen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers in every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that le coun v for whose salvation our life blood was poured?" The effect of the speech both inside outside th House was electrical.



THE MORAL.

"I need not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
He is only remembered by what he has done."

The misery of Life is immensely increased in these days of Fevers, if you miss such a single precaution as Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills.

Most powerful remedies for Malarious, Intermittent, Bilious Fevers, Influenza and Mild form of Plague.

Equally useful to Men, Women, and Children of all ages.

Guaranteed not to contain Aconite, Antimony, Arsenic, Mercury, Opium, Strychnia or any poisonous salts.

Why be miserable? Why not be wise instead?

Take the right remedy at the right time, and get rid of that nasty fever, by using Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture.

EXTRACTS out of numerous testimonials of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS; REMEDIES FOR MALARIAL FEVERS and INFLUENZA. Surg.-Maj. Jaykar:—It is a safe and reliable remedy. Surg.-Maj. Reporter:—I have found it very efficacious. J. Y. Lang, Esq., (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Free Masonary in India):—Derived immediate benefit from its use. Very Rev. B. Fernand Vicar de Vara:—It is most efficacious. G. S. Risti, Esq., Lic. of Civ. Engr.:—It is a safe and immediate remedy. P. J. Daily, Esq., Chief Guard. S. M. Railway:—It is really a drying man's Gold Drop.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS & BATLIWALLA & Co's CHOLERAL (specific for Cholera) may be had from Treancher & Co., Kemp & Co., Phillips & Co., Beynon & Co., &c., &c., &c., or from the Sole Manufacturers, Dr. H. L. Batliwalla, Worli, Dadar, Bombay, at Re. 1 per Bottle.

DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

THE PREMIER JEWELLERS OF WESTERN INDIA FOR SUPERLATIVE QUALITY AND INTRINSIC VALUE.

EVERY WATCH ADJUSTED TIMED AND WARRANTED.

EVERY WATCH ADJUSTED TIMED AND WARRANTED.

EVERY WATCH ADJUSTED TIMED AND WARRANTED.

EVERY WATCH DJUSTED TIMED AND WARRANTED.

STERLING SILVER Rs. 20 NICKEL OR GILT Rs. 12.

THE "DOUBLE CRYSTAL" WATCH.

This watch as the name implies has not only a glass in front, but an extra strong crystal Glass covering the movement, this secures compactability and at same time makes action of the watch visible, enabling you to ascertain at a glance whether it is performing correctly without the inconvenience of opening back, when dust and damp with their attendant evils are invariably introduced. This unique departure is, therefore, an assistan t the accurate time-keeping and durability of the watch.

Strong keyless LEVER movement nicely finished and jewelled. Compensation Balance in dust and damp proof fitting cases.

SILVER Rs. 20
NICKEL Rs. 12
COMPLETE IN CASE WITH SPARE GLASS AND MAIN SPRING

FROM Rs. 40.

LADIES' STANDARD WATCHES.

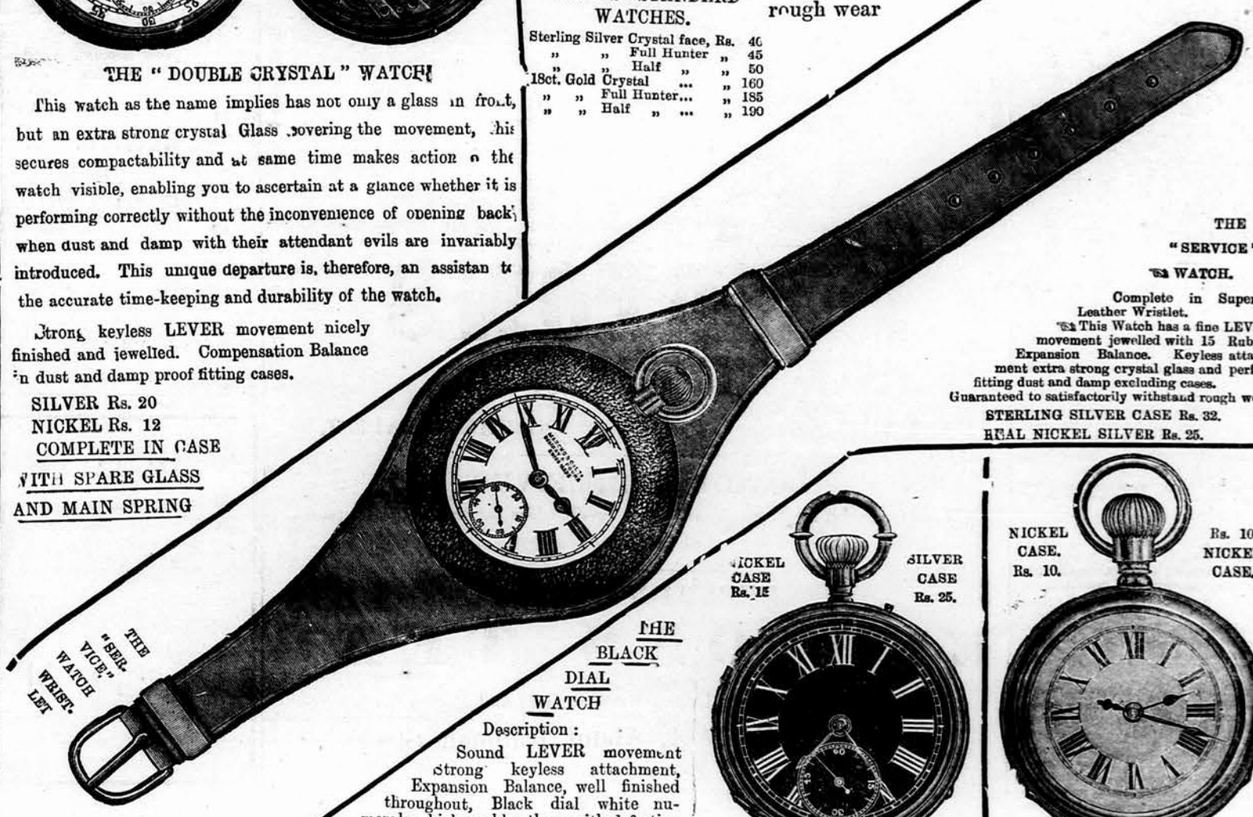
Sterling Silver Crystal face,	Rs.	40
" " Full Hunter	"	45
" " Half "	"	50
18ct. Gold Crystal ...	"	160
" " Full Hunter...	"	185
" " Half " ...	"	190

LADIES' STANDARD WATCHES GOLD AND SILVER.

Crystal Face, Demi-Hunting and Full Hunting Cases.

Extra Strong Lever movement, compensation Balance, Brequet hair spring, made throughout on the most approved principles and particularly recommended for reliable time keeping and rough wear

THE "SERVICE," WRISTLET
Silver Rs. 32
Nickel Rs. 25



THE "SERVICE" WATCH.

Complete in Superior Leather Wristlet.

This Watch has a fine LEVER movement jewelled with 15 Rubies. Expansion Balance. Keyless attachment extra strong crystal glass and perfect fitting dust and damp excluding cases. Guaranteed to satisfactorily withstand rough wear.

STERLING SILVER CASE Rs. 32.
REAL NICKEL SILVER Rs. 25.

THE "SERVICE" WATCH WRISTLET

THE BLACK DIAL WATCH

Description:

Sound LEVER movement strong keyless attachment, Expansion Balance, well finished throughout, Black dial white numerals which enables those with defective sight to distinguish the time, particularly suited also for night wear. Nicely finished in perfect fitting dust and damp excluding cases.

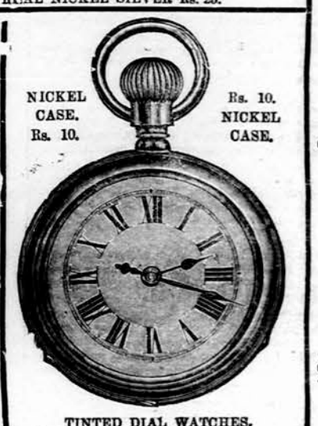
The value of these productions is unapproached throughout India, this fact is too obvious to need emphasis.

Silver, Rs. 32
Nickel, Rs. 25

NICKEL CASE Rs. 15 — SILVER CASE Rs. 25.

Adjusted timed and warranted for two years.

PARTICULARLY ADAPTED TO THOSE WITH DEFECTIVE SIGHT.



NICKEL CASE. Rs. 10. — Rs. 10. NICKEL CASE.

TINTED DIAL WATCHES.

Sound ¾ plate horizontal movement, carefully adjusted. Strong keyless attachment, tinted dial, dust and damp proof fitting cases. Exceptional value Rs.10 only.

WE INVITE INSPECTION AND PRICE COMPARISON.

WE INVITE INSPECTION AND PRICE COMPARISON.

WE INVITE INSPECTION AND PRICE COMPARISON.

WE INVITE INSPECTION AND PRICE COMPARISON.

MARCKS & CO., LD., PRACTICAL WATCHMAKERS & DIRECT IMPORTERS. BOMBAY & POONA.

CHRISTMAS, 1903.

PEARS' ANNUAL

Ready November 23rd.

PRICE 6d. ONLY

. . Will contain the amazing adventures of . .

Monsieur Dumollet on his Matrimonial Tour

With 23 Illustrations in Colour and 94 in Black and White.

Story with Illustrations by A. ROBIDA. Translated from the French by Ernest Alfred Vizetelly.

WITH THE ABOVE ARE

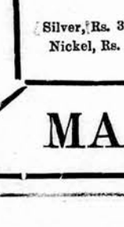
THREE PRESENTATION PLATES

Printed in Colours in the Best and Most Artistic Style of the Chromo-Lithographic Art, viz.—

1. A HEARTY WELCOME. From the ORIGINAL PAINTING by EDGAR BUNDY, R.I. Size 28 by 19¼ inches. *Printed in 13 Colours.*
2. PLAYMATES. From the ORIGINAL PAINTING by E. MUNIER. Size 23½ by 18 inches. *Printed in 13 Colours.*
3. A HEALTHY APPETITE. From the ORIGINAL PAINTING by W. DENDY-SADLER. Size 16½ by 11¾ inches. *Printed in 13 Colours.*

The whole entirely printed in England.

PRICE SIXPENCE. SOLD BY ALL BOOKSELLERS. PRICE SIXPENCE.



Horlick's Malted Milk

THE BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS IN ALL CLIMATES.
STRONGLY APPROVED BY THE MEDICAL PROFESSION
IN INDIA, CEYLON, AND THE EAST.

MINERAL WATERS.

TRADE REQUISITES.

LARGE STOCK of Codd's patent glass ball Bottles, Soluble Fruit Essences, Oils and Colourings from well known English manufacturers. Sulphuric Acid and other acids.

REFINED

SACCHARIN

and every article connected with Aerated water factory; also machinery with their parts can be had at moderate price from

CURRIMBHOY JALLALBHOY & Co.
General Merchants and Commission Agents
No. 104, Bhoosari Moholla, BOMBAY.

RIGAUD'S WHITE VIOLET EXTRACT

This delicate perfume is persistent as an EXTRACT for the Handkerchief.

The Soap and Toilet Powder are adopted by refined society.

Each bottle is equivalent to the perfume of 10,000 WHITE VIOLETS

RIGAUD et Cie PERFUMERS PARIS

Water is rendered ABSOLUTELY FREE from DISEASE GERMS by using the CELEBRATED

BERKEFELD FILTER.

(PATENT)

GERM PROOF.

GERM PROOF.

Made in a variety of patterns, as Pressure Pump, Drip and Syphon Filters.

For Domestic, Travelling & Industrial purposes, etc.

No House, Hotel, Restaurant, Club, Factory, Brewery, or Mineral Water Works should be without a

BERKEFELD FIL[illegible]R.

WILL FORMS of DI[illegible] Price ½ Annas. Can be [illegible] Gazette' Office. [illegible]NDS, Bombay

Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN G[illegible], at the Bombay Gazette Office at 121, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay, and printed at the Steam Press and Jobbing Office, Armenian Lane, Rampart Row, Fort

AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co. 58, Cornhill, E. C.; Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co.: 1 Whitefriars Street, London, E. C.; Messrs. WILLIA[illegible] KEYMER & Co.: 68, Fenchurch Street, Londo[illegible]-Paris; Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers. [illegible]ievak, Calcutta, Messrs. THACKER SPI[illegible]